The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7125.—VOL. XLIII. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1861. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 2nd of April, Mrs. C. H. Manton, of a son.

On the 4th instant, at Willow Bower, North Richmond, Mrs. John Lamrock, of a son.

On the 5th instant, at her residence, Charlotte-place, Mrs. Charles Bath, of a son.

On the 6th instant, at her residence, South Head Road, the wife of Alexander Grant, of a son.

On the 7th instant, at her residence, 54, Riley-street, Mrs. D. L. Lloyd, of a daughter.

On the 8th instant, at No. 5, Dixon-street, the wife of C. W. Bloomfield, of a daughter.

On the 9th instant, at Raglan Villa, North Shore, Mrs. Thomas Overell, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st instant, by the Rev. Edward Holland, minister of the Scots Church, Port Macquarie, at Christmas Creek, Macleay River, Mr. Hugh Bell Kinnear, a native of Scotland, to Miss Ellen Jessie Macgregor, a native of Australia.

On the 6th instant, at St. Ann's, Ryde, by the Rev. G. E. Turner, Alexander Grant, second son of Captain J. L. Maclean, late 43rd Regiment, to Catherine, eldest daughter of Captain John Weere, H.E.I.C.S.

On the 9th instant, by special license, at St. James' Church, by the Rev. Robert Allwood, George Ernest, eldest son of Mr. G. Wakefield, late of Lenham, Kent, to Elizabeth Florence, second daughter of Henry Adolphus Thorpe, Esq., Croydon, Surry, England.

On the 9th instant, by special license, at St. Mary's Cathedral, Maria Devitt, eldest daughter of Mr. James Devitt, Botany, to William Wolloghan, of this city. Both natives of the county Wicklow, Ireland.

DEATH.

On the 9th April, at the Edinburgh Castle, Pitt-street, Sydney, Harriet, eldest daughter of Mr. Frederick Webster, of Goulburn, aged 20 years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM to NEW ZEALAND.—The intercolonial Royal Mail Company's Steamship LORD WORSLEY, E. WHEELER, commander, will be despatched on the 17th APRIL, for NELSON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO.
The Company's interprovincial steamship AIREDALE will meet the Lord Worsley at Nelson, taking on passengers and cargo to Taranaki and Manukau.
Return tickets are issued at reduced rates, entitling the holder to remain a month in New Zealand.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
Grafton Wharf.

MANLY BEACH STEAMER, DAILY.—The PHANTOM leaves—

Circular Quay	10·15	2·0	5·30
Woolloomooloo	10·30	2·15	5·15
Manly	8·15	12·0	4·30

Fare .... 1s.
S. H. WILSON, agent.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—These swift Packets ply daily between PARRAMATTA and SYDNEY, calling at Hunter's Hill, Gladesville, and Ryde, as follows:
From Parramatta. From Phoenix Wharf.
8 and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. 9 a.m. and 1·15 and 4 p.m.
ON SUNDAYS.
From Parramatta. From Phoenix Wharf.
At 4 p.m. 9 a.m.
Cabin, return, 2s. 6d.; steerage, ditto, 1s. 6d.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—The CITY OF NEWCASTLE, THIS (WEDNESDAY) NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.
P. J. COHEN, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS TO
MELBOURNE, calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—RANGATIRA, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.
EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—RANGATIRA, SATURDAY, 3 p.m.
HUNTER RIVER.—ILLALONG, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) MORNING, at 7.
CLARENCE TOWN, via MORPETH.—ILLALONG, THURSDAY, 18th April, at 7 a.m.
BRISBANE, calling at NEWCASTLE.—BOOMERANG, FRIDAY, 10 p.m.; TELEGRAPH, TUESDAY, 11 p.m.
MARYBOROUGH, calling at NEWCASTLE.—Steamer, TUESDAY, 16th April, 10 p.m.
GLADSTONE and ROCKHAMPTON direct.—EAGLE, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) AFTERNOON, at 6.
FROM BRISBANE TO
IPSWICH.—The IPSWICH, daily.
MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON.—CLARENCE, TUESDAY, 16th and 30th April.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMPACKETS TO
KIAMA and WOLLONGONG, THIS NIGHT, at 9 o'clock
CLYDE RIVER, TO-MORROW, at 12 noon
WOLLONGONG, TO-MORROW, at noon
SHOALHAVEN, on FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.
MERIMBULA, on SATURDAY, at 8 a.m.
ULLADULLA, on SATURDAY, at 8 a.m.

STEAM TO THE NEW DIGGINGS, HAMILTON'S GAP, CLARENCE RIVER.—The C. and R. R. S. N. CO.'S steamship GRAFTON, will leave on THURSDAY NIGHT, at 10 o'clock.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, Secretary.

UNITY, for MORPETH. For freight apply to W. PRITCHARD, Market Wharf.

FOR MORPETH, the regular trader DART. For freight apply to E. LOWTHER, Sussex-street.

FOR SHELL HARBOUR, TO-MORROW EVENING.—The WILLIAM and ANN, at Commercial Wharf. GRAHAM and MULHOLLAND, agents, King-street West.

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER.—Schooner PIONEER.
For freight or passage having good accommodation, apply to SAWKINS and HAYS, Exchange.

RICHMOND RIVER and PELICAN TREE.—The iron schooner BLACK DIAMOND, sails in a few days.
For freight or passage apply to T. H. GREEN, Wharf, Bathurst-street.

FOR THE RIVER TWEED.—The schooner FRIENDS, will sail on THURSDAY MORNING. Freight, payable in Sydney, £3 per ton.
Market Wharf.

FOR BRISBANE.—The ALBION, at Grafton Wharf. MOLISON and BLACK.

ONLY VESSEL FOR BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND.—The clipper schooner SEA GULL, J. GRIFFIN, commander, is now fast loading, and will be despatched in a few days.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at Green's Wharf, foot of Bathurst-street; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and Co., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR PORT DENISON direct.—The brigantine BUONAPARTE, having a large portion of her freight and accommodation engaged, will be despatched positively on THURSDAY. The first and only opportunity for parties desirous to visit and secure runs in the new country watered by the Burdekin. Good accommodation for horses.
Apply LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

FOR PORT CURTIS and ROCKHAMPTON.—The fast sailing regular trader JENNY LIND, CURRAN, master, will sail in a few days, and is ready to receive cargo at Campbell's Wharf.
For freight or passage apply to LOTZE and LARNACH.

FOR MELBOURNE.—The SPRAY, at Grafton Wharf. MOLISON and BLACK.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The clipper schooner MARY ANN, Captain VALENTINE, has room for a few tons of light freight.
For freight or passage apply to SAWKINS and HAYS, Exchange.

TAWERA, for AUCKLAND.—Passengers are requested to be on board at 3 p.m. THIS DAY. W. R. HILL, agent, Grafton Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL for ADELAIDE.—The FANNY FISHER, SMITH, commander, will have her usual quick despatch.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at Victoria Wharf; or, to MOLISON and BLACK, Bridge-street.

FOR the FEEJEE ISLANDS.—The fine A1 Aberdeen clipper schooner YARRA, MATHESON, master, will sail positively on SATURDAY, 20th April.
For freight or passage, having superior cabin and steerage accommodations, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

FOR NAVIGATOR and TAHITI ISLANDS.—The brig OCEAN will sail next week, weather permitting, for the above.
For particulars apply to R. T. FORD, Custom House.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The fine clipper brig GAZELLE, E. STAFFORD, commander, carrying 500 tons, under arrangements to sail without the least delay.
For freight or passage, apply to ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO., Flour and Grain Wharf, King-st.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The fast sailing clipper schooner EAGLE, 150 tons, C. J. SUTTON, master, now loading at Campbell's Wharf, will sail on TUESDAY, the 16th instant.
For freight or passage apply to LEVERRIER, CURCIER, and CO., 206, Lower George-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST VESSEL for SAN FRANCISCO.—The A1 British built barque ALCYONE, W. GRAY, commander, will be despatched in a few days.
For passage only, having superior accommodation, apply to PROST, KOHLER, and CO., Phillip-street North; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The A1 clippper brig EDMOND WULFRAUD, L. ROULLIER, master, 318 tons register.
For passage only, apply to LEVERRIER, CURCIER, and CO., 206, Lower George-street; or SAWKINS and HAYS, Exchange.

FOR CALLAO.—The superior A1 Aberdeen clipper ship PHŒNICIAN, 470 tons register, JAMES LARGIE, commander, will be despatched for the above port in a few days. This vessel has most comfortable accommodations for a few passengers.
Apply to Captain LARGIE, on board, Circular Quay, or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 273, George-street.

FOR CALCUTTA direct.—The iron clipper ship EDITH BYRNE, D. ANDERSON, commander, will be despatched for the above port in a few days.
For passage only, apply to the Commander, on board, at the Circular Wharf; or, to THACKER, DANIELL, and Co., agents, 10, O'Connell-street.

FOR A1 FRANCE direct.—The French clipper, PICARD, PALLIER, commander, has two more cabins to dispose of. Will leave on or about the 25th of April for Havre.
Apply on board, at the Circular Quay; or to VIAL D'ARAM, Elizabeth-street North, back of Custom House.

TO SAIL positively on the 17th instant.—For LONDON.—The GRANITE CITY has still two cabins in the saloon disengaged.
For particulars apply on board, Circular Quay; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON, with immediate despatch.—The magnificent new clipper ship LIBERATOR, A1 10 years, 700 tons, JOHN MARTIN, commander.
This ship, built by Messrs. Duthie and Sons, Aberdeen, is now on her first voyage. Her accommodations for passengers are spacious, and replete with every convenience.
For terms of freight or passage, apply to the commander, on board, at Botts' Wharf; or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.
Is now ready to receive wool at Marsden's Shed.

BLACK BALL and EAGLE LINES of BRITISH and AUSTRALIAN PACKETS.—For LIVERPOOL.—The mammoth clipper frigate-built ship, DONALD M'KAY, 2625 tons register, C. E. PRYCE, commander. This beautiful ship, the largest merchant clipper ship in the world, having arrived after a very successful passage, will be despatched FROM MELBOURNE with the strictest punctuality, on SATURDAY, the 20th of April.
To passengers proceeding to Europe, this magnificent ship offers the greatest inducements of the season. Families in particular will find the Donald M'Kay the most desirable conveyance to England.
The saloon accommodation on board the Donald M'Kay is unsurpassed by any ship afloat. The state rooms are furnished with all cabin requisites, including bedding, linen, &c.
A stewardess is appointed to attend on lady passengers.
Steward's attendance provided for second cabin.
A surgeon will accompany the ship.
Rates of passage.—Saloon, £55; second cabin, £30; third cabin, £20 and £18; steerage, £16.
For further particulars apply to THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., 10, O'Connell-street; or, to BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourne.

SHIP HOTSPUR, from LONDON.—All CLAIMS and ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered at the office of the undersigned, by 12 o'clock noon, on THURSDAY, 11th instant, or they will not be recognised.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

CHARTER.—WANTED, a VESSEL, for the conveyance of coals from Sydney to San Francisco. Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

WANTED, to CHARTER a Vessel, to carry about 100 tons measurement. Apply at the Sydney and Melbourne Hotel, Margaret-street.

WANTED, a VESSEL, to carry from 140 to 160 tons coal to New Zealand. Apply SAWKINS and HAYES, Exchange.

SCHOONER FOX, for SALE, freight, or charter. Apply to R. SELDON, Druitt-street.

SKIFF, 23 feet long, in good trim, to be SOLD, a bargain. DUNNICLIFF and BACON, George-street.

RUSSELL'S WHARF, Sussex-street.—BERTHS for Vessels, with every convenience for loading and discharging; also, excellent STORAGE for every description of goods.

STEAMERS for EXCURSIONS, Towing, or for any service in harbour or at sea, may be engaged at moderate rates, at the Phoenix Wharf.

INTERCOLONIAL ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.—TENDERS are invited up to noon of THURSDAY, 11th April, for SHEATHING, and REPAIRS to S. S. Victory's poop deck. Specifications to be seen at the Company's offices, Grafton Wharf.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.

MASONIC INAUGURATION BALL.—A Ball and Supper, in celebration of the inauguration of the New Masonic Hall, will take place on TUESDAY, April 23rd, to which gentlemen who do not belong to the craft will be admitted. Applications for tickets to be forwarded to the Ball Committee, who meet daily at the Freemasons' Hall, York-street.
Gentlemen's tickets, £1.
Ladies' tickets, 15s.
Tickets not transferable.
Brothers JOHN and WILLIAM CLARK have kindly undertaken the duties of Masters of Ceremonies.
A. COHEN, hon. sec.

AUSTRALIAN CLUB.—A Special General MEETING of the members of this Club will be held on THURSDAY, the 11th April, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Trustee. By order,
THOMAS CHARLES BENTLEY, Secretary.

THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE OF TATTERSALLS are requested to attend a MEETING at the Club Room, THIS EVENING, April 10th, at eight o'clock, to make arrangements for the present year.

A MEETING of a Committee of Working Men will be held THIS EVENING, Wednesday, April 10th, at the Juvenile Temperance Hall, Francis-street, to consider the necessity of petitioning the Legislative Assembly upon the destitute state of the working classes throughout the colony.

SYDNEY LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—Weekly MEETING, THIS EVENING, at half-past 7. Adjourned debate, "Ought immigration to be assisted out of the general revenue?"

SYDNEY LITERARY ASSOCIATION, Jamison-street.—Members of this Association are specially requested to attend, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock punctually. SEDGWICK SPELMAN COWPER.

SYDNEY GYMNASIUM.—A MEETING of the General Committee will be held at the Town Hall, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, the 11th instant, at half-past four o'clock precisely.
The attendance of each member of the committee is urgently solicited, as, in consequence of the near completion of the works, important business will be transacted in connection with the opening of the Institution.
H. N. MONTAGU, Secretary.

ST. PHILIP'S PARISH.—The Dean of Sydney will deliver a LECTURE on the Synods Bill, in the Parochial School-room, THIS EVENING, at 7·30 p.m. The parishioners are invited to attend.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Castle Hill.—The Consecration of the above Church will (D.V.) take place on THURSDAY next, 11th instant, at half-past 12 o'clock. The WINDSOR coach meets the 10 o'clock Down Train, from Sydney, and passes within two miles of the Church.
W. H. SMITH, Churchwarden.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Fine Arts and Industrial Exhibition.—The Committee, on behalf of themselves and the members, beg to tender their best thanks to those ladies and gentlemen who have so generously contributed articles to the Exhibition recently held at the institution. By order of the Committee.
JOHN T. HOBBS, secretary.

SYDNEY TURKISH BATH, Bligh-street.—Notice.—The bath is now open daily, from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Ladies' days, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Invalids are recommended to obtain an order from their medical attendant previous to taking the bath.

MR. W. CLARK'S Opening Quadrille Assembly, at his Academy, Riley-street, South Head Road, on THURSDAY, April 11.
Having resumed his residence in Sydney, Mr. W. C. begs to solicit the patronage of his friends and pupils, and in order to ensure select assemblies, no strangers will be admitted on any occasion. Admission by tickets only, which may be obtained from Mr. W. CLARK.

AUSTRALIAN QUADRILLE ASSEMBLY.—A MEETING of gentlemen favourable for the reopening of the above will be held at PARDOE'S Cricketers' Arms, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock sharp.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

CONRAD ALTHANS, please send your address to GOTTLIEB MATTEWES, care of Messrs. Archer and Co., Gracemere, Queensland.

MRS. WEYMAN.—CALL at 47, Hunter-street, between 7 and 8 THIS EVENING.

HENRIETTA, JOHN, or WILLIAM ROBERTS, who came to Sydney in the ship Steadfast in the year 1849. Will you WRITE to JOHN ROBERTS, directed to the care of Messrs. F. F. BIGGE, Ipswich, Queensland.

ANNUAL FESTIVAL.—St. John's Sunday Schools, Darlinghurst, POSTPONED in consequence of the weather.

WESLEYAN SABBATH SCHOOLS.—SYDNEY NORTH CIRCUIT.—The Annual Tea MEETING, in connection with the above, will be held in the Centenary Church, York-street, on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 11th instant, to commence at half-past 6 o'clock.
After which, a Public MEETING will be held, in the Church; WILLIAM LOVE, Esq., M.P., will preside. The meeting will be addressed by the Revs. Messrs. Calvert, White, Tait, Nettleton, Horsley, and Firth (lately arrived from England); Revs. Messrs. W. J. Davis, G. Hurst, T. Beazley; and by John Caldwell, Esq., M.P.; Alexander M'Arthur, Esq., M.P., and other gentlemen.
A Collection will be made at the close of the meeting.

CHALMERS FREE CHURCH, CLEVELAND PADDOCK.—A TEA MEETING will be held in the above Church, on THURSDAY first, the 11th April, at 7 o'clock p.m., being the anniversary of the ordination of the Rev. JOHN L. M'SKIMMING. Several clergymen are expected to address the meeting, and a number of pieces of sacred music will be sung by an efficient choir, conducted by Mr. Boreham. Tickets of admission 2s. each, to be had of the several office bearers of the Church, and of Mr. SHERRIFF, bookseller, George-street.

THIS EVENING.—The ANNIVERSARY TEA-MEETING of the Wesleyan Chapel, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, will be held in the Schoolroom, in connection with the above place of worship, at half-past 6 p.m. Afterwards, a public MEETING will be held in the Chapel, when addresses will be delivered by several ministers, and other friends. Tickets, 1s. 6d. each, may be had of the Chapel-keeper, and of Mr. PALSER, South Head Road.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Notice is hereby given, that the Half-yearly GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of April instant, at noon, to consider the Report of the Board of Directors, to be then made; to elect directors in the room of Sir Daniel Cooper and Frederick Tooth, Esq., who resigned on their departure for Europe; and to consider such other matters and things as may then be brought forward by the Board of Directors relating to the affairs of the corporation, and as are by the deed of settlement required or allowed to be done at such meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
R. WOODHOUSE, Secretary.
By the 45th clause of the deed of settlement, it is provided that every proprietor who shall become a candidate for the office of director, shall give notice thereof to the Board of Directors, in writing, fourteen days before the day of election.
Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, 6th April, 1861.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—Notice is hereby given, that the Half-yearly DIVIDEND at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on the shares of this Bank, declared at the general meeting of the proprietors, held in London on the 14th January last, with the addition of 10d. in the £, in lieu of income tax, will be payable to the colonial shareholders on and after TUESDAY, the 9th instant.
For the inspector and general manager,
ADAM BURNES, manager.
Sydney, 6th April.

WENTWORTH GOLD-FIELD COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that, in terms of the Deed of Settlement, a final division of the remaining capital of the above Company is hereby declared at the rate of six shillings per share, upon such shares as all calls have been paid up on, and that the same is payable on and after MONDAY, the 8th April instant, at the office of the Secretary, 138, Pitt-street, Sydney, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock a.m. G. MORANT SIMPSON, secretary.
138, Pitt-street, Sydney, 4th April, 1861.

Volunteer Office,
Sydney, 9th April, 1861.
MEMO.—The Commanding Officer of Volunteer Rifles recommends, for the consideration of captains commanding Companies in the Sydney and Suburban Battalions, a better arrangement for drill—that three days in the week, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday for the first squad, officers to attend; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday for those Volunteers who have not attended regularly and recruits, who, as they become efficient, to be transferred to first squad—commencing on Monday, 15th instant.
By command, &c.,
ROBERT LAVER, Captain,
Adjutant Volunteer Rifles.

GLEBE COMPANY OF VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—A GENERAL MEETING of members of this Company will be held at the Office, Glebe Road, THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at 7·30 p.m., for the purpose of Electing Non-commissioned Officers by ballot.
JOHN H. GOODLET, Captain.

BALMAIN VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—In pursuance of requisition signed by eighteen members, a MEETING of the Company will be held at the Schoolroom, Adolphus-street, Balmain, at half-past seven o'clock, on the Evening of THURSDAY, the 11th April instant, to take into consideration the offer of Mr. DEANE, in reference to the formation of a Band in connection with the Company.
At the same meeting an Election of Delegate and other business connected with the Company will be proceeded with.
THEODORE J. JAQUES, Captain.

NEW SOUTH WALES VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—A Special General MEETING of the New South Wales Volunteer Artillery Company will be held at the Royal Hotel, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 8 p.m., to consider an alteration in the rule specifying the uniform, and to receive the report of the Uniform Committee.
P. L. C. SHEPHERD, Captain.

NEW SOUTH WALES VOLUNTEER RIFLES, SYDNEY BATTALION.—No 5 COMPANY.—A BALLOT MEETING of the above Company will be held on FRIDAY EVENING next, the 12th instant, between the hours of 7·30 and 9 o'clock p.m., at the Volunteer Office, Hyde Park, for the ELECTION of a CORPORAL, in the room of Mr. Flower, who has resigned.
Nominations, signed by the proposer and seconder, in each case must be sent to the Volunteer Office not later than THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 6 o'clock p.m.
WILLIAM FORDE,
1st Lieutenant commanding No. 5 Company.
Volunteer Office, Hyde Park, 8th April.

NEWTOWN COMPANY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—A MEETING of the above company will be held at the Railway Hotel, Newtown, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, the 10th instant, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of making definite arrangements relative to the company's picnic on Saturday, the 13th instant. Entrances for the match to close during the meeting.
C. N. EASTWOOD, Captain.
N.B.—The Sergeant's testimonial will be presented on SATURDAY next.

PADDINGTON AND SURRY HILLS VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—Members are informed that there will be a GENERAL MEETING of the Company on the parade ground, on the morning of THURSDAY next, the 11th instant, for the purpose of electing a committee in accordance with the by-laws; also, to make the necessary arrangements regarding the uniform.
SAMUEL LYONS, captain.

TENDERS are REQUIRED for CLOTHING for the PARRAMATTA VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
The pattern and material will be the same as for the suburban battalion, with the exception of a slight variation in the facings and trimmings.
The pattern may be seen at the Brigade Office, Hyde Park; and the specification also.
Tenders to be sent to Captain BROWN, Parramatta, before 6 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, April 10th.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received up to the 22nd April instant, for the erection of Council Chambers for the Municipality of Waverley. Plans and specifications to be seen at the office of Mr. T. ROWE, architect, 400, George-street. Tenders must be left at the present Council Chambers.—N.B.—Masons' work may be separate from other trades.

MUNICIPALITY OF WOLLONGONG.—To Surveyors and others.—TENDERS will be received until THURSDAY, the 18th instant, from persons willing to undertake the duty of aligning the streets of Wollongong, and pegging out the places for the street posts. Further particulars may be learned on application to JOHN CURR, town-clerk.

APPLICANTS for the Appointment of INSPECTOR OF ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS may have their CREDENTIALS returned to them, upon application to this office. By order,
C. E. ROBINSON, Secretary,
Denominational School Board Office, Sydney, April 6th.

ORATION.—Mr. SHERIDAN MOORE'S Discourse is positively fixed for FRIDAY next, 12th instant.

SYDNEY MAIL.—ADVERTISEMENTS received up to 8 p.m., on THURSDAY, at the Publishing Office, Hunter-street.

THE MILITARY GAZETTE AND DEFENSIVE VOLUNTEER.—A New Journal will shortly be published to forward the Volunteer Movement and extend the defensive organisation of New South Wales. (See future advertisements.) BUZACOTT, Publisher.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Lessees—Messrs. RAYNER and DIND.
Unabated Success.
SIR WILLIAM AND LADY DON
In New Characters TO-NIGHT.
SIR WILLIAM in another of his great Scotch characters,
JOCK HOWIESON.
LADY DON as FANNY GRIBBLES,
with the new famous song, "That Young Man from the Country."
THIS EVENING (Wednesday), 10th April,
CRAMOND BRIG.
Jock Howieson .. .. .. Sir W. DON.
An object of interest.
Fanny Gribbles .. .. .. Lady DON.
With—"That Young Man from the Country," and for the last time but one,
PERDITTA, or THE ROYAL MILKMAID,
In which Sir WILLIAM and LADY DON perform.
On FRIDAY, Grand Fashionable Comedy Night.
The free list (Press excepted) is suspended.
In preparation,
Lady DON'S GRAND MORNING CONCERT.

SYDNEY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—
PATRON:
His Excellency Sir JOHN YOUNG.
PATRONESS:
LADY YOUNG.
The Society's Fifth CONCERT will take place on TUESDAY, the 30th instant.
HENRY CHERRY, honorary secretary.

SYDNEY VOCAL HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Committee have the pleasure to announce that the Second CONCERT of the season will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, the 11th instant, at the Schoolroom in Castlereagh-street, on which occasion will be performed Haydn's oratorio of "the CREATION." The soprano solos will be performed by Mrs. Bridson and Madame Flora Harris, who have kindly offered their valuable assistance. The solo bass and tenor parts will be performed by some of the amateur members of the society. The chorus will be full and efficient. Mr. Packer will preside at the organ, and Mr. W. J. Cordner will conduct. The doors will be open at half-past 7 o'clock, and the performance will commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Visitors' tickets, price 5s. each. May be had of Messrs. Johnson, King, Buist, Moss, Anderson, Clarke, Moffitt, Sloper, and of the Treasurer, Mr. Hurford, Castlereagh-street.

GRAND CONCERT.—Madame SARA FLOWER respectfully begs leave to announce to her friends and the public that she will give a GRAND CONCERT, under the distinguished patronage of his Excellency Sir John and Lady Young, when all the available talent in Sydney will be secured. Particulars in future advertisement.

REDFERN.—VOCAL MUSIC CLASSES.—A new Elementary Class will be commenced at St. Paul's Schoolroom TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7 o'clock p.m.; an Advanced Class meets at 8: both conducted by Mr. C. CHIZLETT.

PROFESSOR PARKER begs to inform those Gentlemen who have signified their intention of joining the Fencing Class, that he will be ready to meet them TO-MORROW EVENING. Particulars in to-morrow's issue.

PIGEON MATCH TO MR. WHITFIELD.—The Committee are hereby requested to attend a Final MEETING, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at the Metropolitan Hotel, and to pay over to the undersigned all Subscriptions and Moneys due, for the purpose of closing the accounts.
W. P. MOFFAT, } Honorary
FRED. CROFT, } secretaries.

A SOUND COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.—Day and Evening School, Jamison-street.

SELECT COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Jamison-street. Hours of attendance, 9 till 12, 2 till 4. Terms, &c., apply at the School.

MRS. BURROW'S can take Three BOYS as BOARDERS, terms very moderate. Wellington-street, Kingston, Newtown.

MRS. THORNTON'S Establishment for Young Ladies, Blenheim House, Randwick. Terms on application.

MR. CANE'S COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Stanley-street.

MAITLAND HOUSE ACADEMY, Balmain, conducted by the Rev. THOMAS AITKIN, A.M. Studies RESUMED on 3rd instant. Vacancies for Boarders.

LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, Surry Hills.—Mrs. FROST'S Pupils have resumed their studies. 341, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mrs. FROST has removed to Marlborough House, 341, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, from 5 to 10 years of age. 47, Macleay-st.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The current Quarter will close FRIDAY, April 12. The ensuing Quarter will commence MONDAY, April 22; and close FRIDAY, June 28.
W. J. STEPHENS, Head Master.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The Vacations for the year 1861 will be as follows—
Autumn Recess—Saturday, April 13, to Sunday, April 21 (inclusive).
Winter Vacation—Saturday, June 29, to Sunday, July 14.
Spring Recess—Saturday, September 21, to Sunday, September 29.
Summer Vacation—Saturday, December 14, to Sunday, January 26, 1862.
W. J. STEPHENS, Head Master.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD Agent, 78, South Head Road. F. LARTER, 78, South Head Road, agent for Sydney Morning Herald and Sydney Mail.

DRIVING RAIN effectually excluded from windows, doors, &c. LEA and SON, 70, York-street.

C. PITT, Junior, Chronometer, Watch and Clock-maker, and Jeweller. Removed from the corner of Park and Elizabeth streets, to 548, George-street, nearly opposite the Cathedral.

HOLLIDAY'S London Coffee House, 280, George-street North. Good dinners daily, 12 till 3, 1s.

R. L. HATTON and CO., General Licensed Auctioneers and Agents, Lambing Flat.

WATCHES and CLOCKS REPAIRED on the premises, and at moderate charges.

MR. JOHN MORRIS, Official Assignee, has REMOVED from Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, to Offices situate in Elizabeth-street, two doors north of Wentworth-place.

J. F. HOLLE, Tailor and Draper, 277, George-street (opposite Hunter-street).

MONEY.—To Gentlemen holding Government or other permanent appointments, officers in the United Service. The advertiser, who is acting for executors, will advance immediately, on personal security, for short periods, sums varying from £25 to £150. The advantages offered are prompt replies to applications, low rate of interest, and the strictest confidence in all cases. Apply, in the first instance by letter, to A. O., Box No. 239, Post Office, Sydney.

£1500 TO BE LENT on Mortgage, in one or more sums. Apply to EYRE G. ELLIS, solicitor, 89, Elizabeth-street North.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Lower George-street.—Mrs. CAPPER begs to inform her friends and patrons that she intends giving a SELECT PLAIN DRESS BALL THIS EVENING, the 10th April instant.
Double tickets, 7s. 6d.; single ditto, 5s.
Dancing to commence at 9 o'clock. A first-rate band will be in attendance.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, being about to dissolve the co-partnership existing between them, request that all accounts against the said firm may be sent in immediately for liquidation, and all outstanding debts may be settled before the 1st proximo, at which date all outstanding debts will be handed over to a solicitor for recovery, without distinction.
M. and L. BRODZIAK, Wynyard-lane.
April 10th.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—All persons having CLAIMS on SAMUEL DAVIS, jeweller, George-street, Sydney, are requested to send in their accounts for immediate liquidation; and all persons INDEBTED are respectfully reminded that all outstanding debts after the 20th instant will be sued for without respect to persons.
All persons having watches and jewellery at the establishment for repair are requested to call for them, as Mr. Davis is about leaving the colony.
360, George-street, Sydney, April 2nd.

LOST, between O'Connelltown and Nelson-street, Newtown, a Silver WATCH, with Gold Albert and Key, No. 6216. The finder returning it to Mr. M'DONALD, Trafalgar Inn, Newtown, will be rewarded.

£20 REWARD will be be paid to any person giving such information as shall lead to the recovery of the MONEY recently stolen from the undersigned, and the conviction of the thief or thieves. R. JEWELL, Waverley School of Arts. 6th April.

£1 REWARD.—LOST, from Cumberland-place, on Sunday, the 7th instant, a Joey Cockatoo PARROT, having one wing cut. The above reward will be paid to any one restoring the bird to E. C. MEREWETHER, Esq., 24, Cumberland-street.

£2 REWARD.—Strayed or Stolen from residence a Bar MARE, branded HA on the near shoulder, with a foal running with her; they have star on each forehead. Persons detaining her after this notice will be prosecuted. 375, Elizabeth-street South.
JOSEPH ABRAHAM.

£1 REWARD.—STOLEN or STRAYED, on the night of Sunday, April 7th, from Castlereagh-street, opposite the Scots' Church, a BAY HORSE, blind of one eye, white hind fetlock, branded E over Y on near shoulder. Any one bringing him to ROBERT HARDY will receive the above reward.

A DARK BAY MARE, with black points, about 14 hands high, inclined to be hollow-back from the wither to the hips; branded under the mane on the off side W over H; on the same side on the shoulder a single N; age not known. I saw this same mare about fifteen months ago with shoes on and saddle marked. The owner may have her by applying to Mr. JAMES BELLAMY, Castlehill, by paying expenses.

ANY PERSON having CLAIMS on the late Mr. SAMUEL JAMES USSHER, of the General Post Office, Sydney, is requested to present them; and any indebted to the deceased to pay the same without delay, to the Rev. H. USSHER, 293, Elizabeth-street South.

NOTICE.—All parties indebted to the late firm of O'Donnell, Hitchins, and Co., are respectfully solicited to pay the amount of their respective Accounts to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of May; and all Accounts against the late firm are requested to be sent in for liquidation forthwith.
O'DONNELL, BATE, and CO., 357, George-street.

NOTICE.—If JOHN LAWLESS, Fruit Dealer, of Clarence-street, does not release his Horse, Truck, and Gig, now on my premises, by SATURDAY next, 12th instant, I will have them sold by public auction, to defray expenses. THOMAS LAWLESS. 9th April.

I HEREBY CAUTION the public against giving credit to my HUSBAND, BARON B. COHEN, as I will not be responsible for any debts he may contract.—ELLEN S. COHEN.

I HEREBY CAUTION JAMES TANCRED, last heard of at Otago, New Zealand.—If I do not hear from, or see you, within six months, I intend to get married. JEMIMA TANCRED.

FIELD of MARS and HUNTER'S HILL COMMON.—Persons entitled to the use of the said common, and who have not sent in to the trustees their claims, will have the goodness to do so, that the trustees may determine what stock, &c., they are entitled to depasture on the common. Dated this 1st day of April, 1861.
EDWARD DRINKWATER, Trustee.

AGISTMENT.—Large and secure paddocks at the Rooty Hill Estate, two miles from the Blacktown Railway Station. Horses, sheep and cattle taken in on agistment. Every care taken, but no responsibility. For terms and particulars apply to Messrs. BURT and CO., Pitt-street. JOSEPH GARLICK.

PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.—Piesse and Lubin's exquisite odours, Piesse's Posy, Young Lubin's Fleur de Mauve, Magnolia, Tonquin Musk, Kiss-me-Quick, Frangipanni, All-the-Year-round, Sweet Pea, Jocky Club, Wood Violet, White Rose, Moss Rose, Water Lily, Honeysuckle, Stolen Kisses, and many others. LEWIS (late Pillet), 10, Hunter-street.

BUGGY HARNESS, American Express WAGGONS, Covered Waggons, just arrived.—The undersigned has just received, for SALE, an Invoice of the above light and commodious vehicles and harness. CHARLES MARTYN, Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street.

AFTERNOON EMPLOYMENT, wanted, by a respectable person competent to make out tradesmen's accounts. H. W., 5, Jamison-street.

APARTMENTS WANTED, by a Gentleman engaged during the day. Must be comfortably furnished, with good attendance. No boarding-house keeper need reply. Address ZETA, HERALD Office.

AN EXPERIENCED VISITING TUTOR is required for one pupil. B. G., HERALD Office.

BLACKING BOTTLES Wanted. Highest price given. Campbell-st., Surry Hills, opposite Tradesmen's Arms.

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED. Apply 46, Stanley-street.

HOUSE, of not less than six rooms, &c., wanted, by Mr. HENRY NORTON, Box 62, Post Office.

LAUNDRESS Wanted. Apply to Mrs. BURTON BRADLEY, The Terraces, Glenmore Road.

LAW.—Wanted, a good engrossing CLERK. Apply to W. RUSSELL, 170, Pitt-street.

NEEDLEWOMEN and TAILORESSES wanted, 123, Clarence-street, 2 doors from Erskine-street. Constant employ.

PARTNERSHIP.—Wanted, a Partner who can command from £200 to £500, in a concern which will pay 100 per cent. without risk. Apply to A. B., Mr. Mayne, solicitor, 106, Elizabeth-street. Stating real name and address.

REQUIRED, an ENGAGEMENT, as Pupil TEACHER, in a Ladies' School. Address A., Post Office, Glebe.

REQUIRED, in a Ladies' School, a Resident Junior TEACHER. Address M. A., HERALD Office.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, by the undersigned, 200 good WORKMEN, to make Uniforms for the Sydney Volunteers. Apply at the contract office, entrance No. 8, Wynyard-lane. W. SMITH, late Smith and Curtiss.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—Wanted, an APPRENTICE to the Tanning and Currying Business; a stout LAD accustomed to work. To a suitable lad the terms will be very liberal. Address X. Y., HERALD Office.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—The advertiser, a Government Surveyor and Commissioner of Crown Lands, is desirous of taking a young Man as a pupil. For particulars address A. Z., Government Surveyor, 199, Macquarie-street North.

TAILORS.—WANTED, for the country, a first-class CUTTER; must be an active man and good salesman. Apply at Messrs. PRINCE, BRAY, and OGG'S, from 9 to 10 o'clock a.m.

TO TAILORS.—A first-class CUTTER desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT. Address R. C., HERALD Office.

TWO good English SERVANTS wanted, one as Cook and to make butter, the other as Housemaid and Needlewoman. Apply personally, on Thursday next, at Mr. BLAXLAND'S Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, at 10 o'clock.

TO DRESSMAKERS.—Wanted, APPRENTICES and good HANDS. Mrs. BENNETT, opposite Mr. Coates, butcher, Kent-street, near Gas Hotel.

TEAMS WANTED for Sofala, Mudgee, Goulburn, and Tumut. Apply at the Transit Depot, No. 60, New Pitt-street, near the Exchange. R. R. RANDOLPH.

TO CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS.—The undersigned requires a person competent. J. S. NORRIE, Pitt-st.

TO CHEMISTS and Druggists.—Wanted, a well-qualified ASSISTANT. G. HEATH, George-st.

TURNER wanted, for a self-acting lathe. P. N. RUSSELL and CO.

WANTED, a respectable Woman, as COOK. Apply to Mrs. ROBERTSON, 54, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT and a PARLOUR MAID. Apply 165, Kent-street North.

WANTED, a respectable young MAN to collect orders and deliver meat. HENRY BELL, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, where another is kept. Apply to Mrs. THOMAS RICE, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a BOY, to make himself generally useful in a house. Mrs. D. L. LEVY, 26, Wynyard-sq.

WANTED, a FEMALE GENERAL SERVANT (Protestant). Apply to Mrs. HEAD, 1, Market-st.

WANTED, a respectable NURSE-GIRL, about 15. Apply to Mrs. DENCH, storekeeper, Glebe Road.

WANTED, an ERRAND BOY, active and intelligent. MERCANTILE JOURNAL, George-street.

WANTED, a strong LAD to work in garden, &c. MOREY and PRICE, 206, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a single young MAN as GROOM. Apply after 11 a.m. at 62, Hunter-street.

WANTED, to SELL, a Colt's REVOLVER, in case, navy size. A. B., 155, South Head Road.

WANTED, to SELL, a large SEA CHEST, with trays. A. B., 155, South Head Road.

WANTED, to SELL 1 cwt. old LEAD; state price. A. B., 155, South Head Road.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID. Apply Rainbow Tavern, Pitt and King streets.

WANTED, an active LAD; one used to the business preferred. C. BOVIS, bootmaker, 80, King-st.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, where a housemaid is kept. 30, Cumberland-st. North.

WANTED, a MAN SERVANT. B. PALMER, Pitt and King streets.

WANTED, a FEMALE, as PLAIN COOK and LAUNDRESS. 233, Elizabeth-st., near Park-st.

WANTED to SELL and BUY, second-hand BOOKS. Book Stall, opposite Wesleyan Chapel, York-street.

WANTED, a young Lady as ASSISTANT, in a school in the country. Address P.Q.G., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a GROOM, omnibus stables. L. ALEXANDER, Glebe.

WANTED, a NURSE-GIRL.—Apply Mrs. RICHARDSON, grocer, Glebe Road.

WANTED, a BAKER, must be a single man. Apply 244, Kent-street South.

WANTED, by a good dressmaker, EMPLOYMENT. C. BRIDGER, Post Office.

WANTED, two smart active LADS. Commerce Hall, 788, George-street South.

WANTED, FEMALE SERVANT who can wash and iron. Apply 520, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, a strong GIRL, about 14. Mrs. WILLIAMSON, 79, William-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, between 15 and 16, to make herself generally useful. Apply, 404, Pitt-st. South.

WANTED, a SHIP'S BLACKSMITH. Apply R. D. CUNNINGHAME, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT. Enquire at 195, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, a competent COOK. Apply, Hero of Waterloo, Fort-street.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID. Apply 4, Hereford Cottage, Glebe.

WANTED, a strong active GIRL to assist in Housework, 43, Hunter-street, corner Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a strong active LAD to take Orders and deliver meat. Apply to J. BEATTIE, Balmain.

WANTED, a small HOUSE, North Sydney. Address A. B., stating rent.

WANTED, old LEAD, at TAYLOR'S Rifle Saloon, Pitt-street.

WANTED, an active GENERAL SERVANT. Apply 272, Liverpool and Forbes streets.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. POOLE, Barker-st., foot of Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a Female SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. DALY, Plough Inn, George and Liverpool streets.

WANTED, a FEMALE GENERAL SERVANT. Mrs. HARPHAM, milliner, 91, South Head Road.

WANTED, a useful MAN or BOY. Apply London Coffee House, George-street North.

WANTED, a Female GENERAL SERVANT. Apply 4, Hereford Cottage, Glebe.

WANTED, a LAD, accustomed to ride in large stables. Apply to BURT and CO., Horse Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets.

WANTED, MEN, to make kip boots; also, a general WORKMAN. Apply to W. HATTON, Macquarie-street, Liverpool.

WANTED, a strong active MAN, used to drawing stones. Apply to E. EARNSHAW, builder, Randwick Church.

WANTED, a respectable Female, as an ATTENDANT at the Asylum for Destitute Children. Apply to the Superintendent of the Asylum, Randwick.

WANTED, to SELL a capital Journey HORSE, goes in harness; price £7. NORFOLK'S (late Gibson's), 402, Castlereagh-street South.

WANTED, a GIRL, as GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at 9 o'clock, 126, Hyde Park-terrace, Liverpool-street.

WANTED, five to ten tons TIMBER, fitted for ships' dunnage. Apply at the office of MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO., O'Connell-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT, where the washing is put out. Apply at 100, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED, to rent a 4-roomed HOUSE or Cottage, in the suburbs; must be dry. Neighbourhood of Darlinghurst preferred. Address J., Post Office.

WANTED, a steady respectable Woman, as GENERAL SERVANT. Mrs. FROST, 341, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a strong, active LAD, one who thoroughly understands horses. A. THOMPSON and CO., 81, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a FEMALE COOK. Apply this morning, between the hours of 11 and 1, to Mrs. DUNSMURE, 159, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a SERVANT-of-all-work. Apply at Rev. S. PHILLIPS', 88, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, an active, respectable GIRL, as NURSE-MAID—English preferred. Apply, after 9, at 6, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, Gentlemen's or Families' WASHING, by a competent Laundress. Good reference given. E. G., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a respectable Female, as GENERAL SERVANT. Apply 199, Macquarie-street. References will be required.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT; one that can wash and iron. Apply 126, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a Shoe SALESMAN; competency and respectability indispensable. COCKS and HUNT, George-street.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT, one who has been accustomed to children, where another is kept. Apply to Mrs. J. WALTON, Bay-street, Glebe.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, one that can wash and iron. Apply at Curriers' Arms, corner Castlereagh and Bathurst streets.

WANTED, a young MAN, as STOREKEEPER and able to keep books. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, WASHING or NEEDLEWORK, by the day. Apply Mrs. MORRIS, opposite Wesleyan chapel, Newtown.

WANTED, a clean respectable GIRL, as NURSE, for a small family. W. G. SPRIGG and CO., Wynyard-square.

WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a SITUATION as HOUSEMAID or GENERAL SERVANT in a small family. Address R. M., Post Office.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT for Country Store. None but those who have experience need make application. Apply, between 10 and 11 a.m., JOHN FRAZER and CO., York-street.

WANTED, to RENT, a five or six roomed HOUSE, in the neighbourhood of St. John's College, Newtown; partly furnished preferred. Apply to Mr. WILLIAMS, on the works.

WANTED, Head WAITER, by Tuesday next, that understands the business in all its branches. No person need apply that has not got good references. TATTERSALL'S Hotel, Pitt-street.

WANTED, by a Widow and two daughters, able to milk and make butter and cheese, SITUATIONS in the country; a dairy farm preferred. Apply to Mr. ASHLIN, agent, 139, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT in a small family; she will have to milk two cows. None need apply that cannot milk. Apply to Mr. MASON, Stationers' Hall, Parramatta.

WANTED, at DETTMAN and KEYSER'S, one CONFECTIONER, who thoroughly understands his business; also, a WAITER, who has been accustomed to a first-class hotel; and a female GENERAL SERVANT, of active habits. 163, George-street.

WANTED, a DISPENSING ASSISTANT; duties light. Terms £80 per annum, with board and lodging. Reference required as to honesty, sobriety, and competency. Apply to C. W. MORGAN, Esq., Newcastle.

WANTED, Married Couple, man thorough gardener, wife cook and laundress; Groom and Coachman; two Female Servants for a small family at Woolloomooloo; Man Cook and Female Cook for hotels. Mr. PAWSEY, 168, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a first-class Governess, a competent Baker, Married Couple, for Maryborough; Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Grooms, Married Couples, useful Lads, Farming Men, Ploughmen, respectable Youths, Milkmen, Farming Man with Boy, Housemaid and General Servant, for one family; Female Servants, for town and country. HAIGH and BROWN, 120, King-street East.

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Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 9th April, 1861.

TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES.—TENDERS are invited for the following public works and supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every police office in the colony.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
GREAT NORTHERN ROAD.	
Grass Tree Hill to Doyle's Paddock Highland Home to Dangar's Creek Gravelling of Contract 19A (Warland's Range) Doughboy Diversion to Wallabadah (clearing) Wallabadah to Goonoo Goonoo (clearing)	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 16th April.
Erection of Outbuildings, &c., to Court-house and Gaol, Gundagai Construction of a Road to connect Glebe Island Bridge with road leading from the Abattoirs to the Ferry Wharf	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 23rd April.
GREAT WESTERN ROAD.	
Pilgrim's to Springwood Springwood to Buss', Buss' to Weatherboard Bridge Little Hartley to Hartley Weatherboard Bridge to Blackheath Mount Lambie Diversion Durack's Inn, Diamond Swamp East Fryingpan Hill East Spargo's to Green Swamp Brown's Hill Westward Woodside to Bathurst Bathurst to Milne's Farm Milne's Farm to Orange	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 30th April.
Erection of Watch-house, Ninitybelle; Erection of a Pilot's Station at Moruya Erection of Court-house, Morpeth	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 7th May.

W. M. ARNOLD.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 28th March, 1861.

ALBURY FERRY.—At 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of April next, at the Police Office, Albury, the Clerk of Petty Sessions will sell by public auction,

The tolls and dues to be taken at the Albury Ferry, from the 1st May to the date of opening the bridge, at per month.

A bond in double the amount of rent will be required for the due fulfilment of the lessee's engagements, together with two responsible sureties.

A warrant of attorney will also be required.

Further information may be obtained upon application at the office of the Commissioner for Roads, Sydney; or at the Police Office, Albury.

W. M. ARNOLD.

Crown Lands' Office, Sydney, 5th April, 1861.

IT is hereby notified for the information of all parties concerned, that printed forms of application have been prepared with a view of facilitating the transfer of Runs held under Lease, or promise of Lease, from the Crown, respectively; and that such forms may be obtained at this Office, or from the various District Commissioners of Crown Lands.

A. ORPEN MORIARTY, Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

QUEEN BEE.—Several of the Unmarried MALE IMMIGRANTS by this vessel, who have arrived under the Immigration Remittance Regulations, can be hired on board during THIS AND THE FOLLOWING DAYS, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

WILLIAM R. LOGAN.

Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 9th April, 1861.

FIRE INSURANCE.—Office, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, Sydney. Incorporated by Act of Council, 18 Vict., 1855,

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital .... £250,000.

DIRECTORS—

RICHARD JONES, Esq., CHAIRMAN
THOMAS HOLT, Esq., DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN
JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq.
M. E. MURNIN, Esq.
S. D. GORDON, Esq.
T. C. BREILLAT, Esq.
Surveyor—JAMES HUME, Esq.
Secretary—Mr. JOSEPH DYER.

The Sydney Insurance Company issues policies for protection against fire, for sums ranging from £10 to £10,000. The subscribed capital is £250,000, with unlimited liability of a large and wealthy colonial proprietary. The rates of insurance range from 3s. per cent. to 6s. 6d. per cent., for brick or stone dwellings, and from 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per cent. for brick or stone shops, stores, and places of business. Wooden buildings are charged special rates. Losses promptly settled. £17,000 has been paid by this Company for fire losses within the past four years. Small accidents, from fires in dwellings or shops, are recognised as claims, and equitably settled. This being a colonial institution, the whole of the profits are retained in the colony, instead of being transmitted to England.

Further information can be obtained, and applications will be filled up without any expense to the applicant, at the Offices, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, Sydney.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—The Directors desire to call the attention of intending assurers to the great advantages accruing to the Society's policy holders, owing to the accumulation of profits at COMPOUND INTEREST, at a high rate, as shewn by the annexed comparative table.

EXAMPLE.—Showing the bonuses accruing to a policy of life assurance for £500, if effected at the age of 40 in different offices.

Offices.	Original Premium.	Bonus Addition.	Cash value of Bonus.	Proportionate Reduction of Premiums.	Remarks.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
British Proprietary	16 7 1	30 16 8	23 6 7	5 13 4	No further reduction.
British Mutual	16 11 3	101 4 0	49 10 0	3 11 10	With future reductions.
AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY	16 2 1	192 13 0	89 17 9	8 13 1	With future reductions.

Proposals and every information may be obtained from any of the agents and at the principal office.

ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary, Hunter-street, Sydney.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Empowered by Acts of Parliament.
Established in 1836.
Having a Colonial Proprietary, and the following Board of Directors in Sydney.
J. S. Willis, Esq., Chairman
Hon. G. K. Holden, Esq., M.L.C. | J. B. Watt, Esq
Edward Knox, Esq. | B. Buchanan, Esq.
Hon. E. Deas Thomson, Esq., C.B.
Medical Referees
Hon. John Macfarlane, Esq., M.D.,
Joseph Burgon, Esq., C.E.
Surveyor, F. H. Grundy, Esq., C.E.

Capital subscribed exceeding £1,380,000
Accumulated Funds and Capital paid up, exceeding £1,213,600
Of which £200,000 are invested in the colonies in Government and other securities.
Reserve Surplus Fund, £250,000—with unlimited liability of the shareholders.

The Directors continue to grant Policies of Insurance in Town or country in both departments of the Company's business, upon terms which will be found as liberal as those of any other office.

Tables of Rates for Fire and Life Insurance, in all its branches, and every information can be obtained from A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary, at the Offices, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The premiums received in this department in 1859, amounted to £127,415.

The Directors invite attention to the following advantages afforded by the Company to persons taking out Policies on the lives of themselves and others:—

PREMIUMS on plans adapted to the various wants of the public, INCLUDING AMONG OTHERS THE HALF-PREMIUM SYSTEM PECULIAR TO THIS COMPANY.

BONUSES declared and guaranteed when the Policy is applied for.

NO LIABILITY OF PARTNERSHIP, the Bonuses not being contingent upon profits.

The Bonuses, after ten annual payments, may be applied to a future reduction of premiums.

SURRENDER of Policies favourably dealt with.

THIRTY DAYS allowed for the RENEWAL of Policies.

CLAIMS payable in three months after proof of DEATH, but, if wished, freely discounted in ordinary cases.

ANNUITIES, present and deferred, at liberal rates.

ENDOWMENTS of Children and Adults; the rates of Premium are on a moderate scale.

REVERSIONARY AND CONTINGENT Interests purchased on equitable terms.

Prospectuses, with detailed rates for Fire and Life Insurance, &c., on application to

A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary, Margaret-street, Wynyard-square.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Notice is hereby given that interest is allowed by this bank on fixed deposits as follows, namely—

At 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 12 months.
4 ditto ditto ditto 6 months.
3 ditto ditto ditto 3 months.

For the greater convenience of depositors, Bank Post Bills, with interest added at these rates respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Established in Melbourne 1849.)
SYDNEY BRANCH.—Pitt-street, opposite the Empire Office.
Accumulated and Invested Capital, £200,000.
SYDNEY BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. B. SMITH, Esq., Chairman.
EDWARD WYLD, Esq.
CHAIRMAN OF THE MELBOURNE BOARD.
The Hon. HENRY MILLER, M.L.C.
SPECIAL FEATURES.
AMPLE SECURITY, MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM, and the LIBERAL ADJUSTMENT and PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.

Marine Claims settled in SYDNEY or LONDON at the option of the insurer.

Insurances effected, and policies at once issued on application to

G. M. SMITH, Resident Secretary.

N.B.—Country agents wanted. Applicants must give reference to firms of respectability in Sydney.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1852.)
Paid-up capital .. .. .. £500,000.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

		Per Annum.
Repayable on	7 days' notice ..	2½ per cent.
Ditto	on 15 ditto ditto ..	3 ditto
Ditto	on 3 months' ditto ..	4 ditto
Ditto	on 6 ditto ditto ..	5 ditto
Ditto	on 12 ditto ditto ..	5½ ditto

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up Capital £1,280,000
Reserve Fund 252,000

Interest will be allowed on fixed deposits, lodged after date, as under, viz.:—

	Per Annum.
Subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal ..	2½ per cent.
Ditto 15 ditto	3 ditto
Ditto 3 months' ditto	4 ditto
Ditto 6 ditto ditto	5 ditto
Ditto 12 ditto	5½ ditto

Drafts are issued on the following Agencies of the Corporation in this colony:—

Adelong, Braidwood, Kiandra, Tumut, Yass, and Windeyer (Western Gold Fields).

GEORGE K. INGELOW, Manager.

ECONOMY.—Mr. DELOHERY, in apologising to the numerous individuals whose orders he was (for a few weeks past) unable to comply with in consequence of the great pressure of business at his office, occasioned by the kind and extensive patronage of the licensed publicans, hastens now to proffer his immediate services to the public generally in the preparation of any of the undermentioned documents, viz.:—

Wills
Leases
Petitions
Bills of Sale
Apprentice Indentures
Agreements
Tenders for Contracts
Letters (public or private)
Advertisements, &c., &c., &c.

N.B.—Mr. DELOHERY'S charges are extremely moderate, and may be ascertained by reference to the List of Charges exhibited in the windows of, as well as within, his office, Park-street, three doors from George-street.

TO DIGGERS.—New Rush, at Hamilton's Gap, Clarence River, only 65 miles from Lawrence, a good dray road the whole way, via Travellers' Rest and Yulgilbar.

The undersigned beg leave to inform persons en route to the above rush, that they are prepared to supply provisions &c., for the road at Sydney prices. Pack-horses and guides may also be obtained for the conveyance of swags free of charge. Arrangements are being made so as to have the very latest authentic intelligence from the rush in time for the arrival of each steamer from Sydney. Carriers may be obtained immediately on the arrival of the steamers for the conveyance of stores, &c., at low rates.

THOMAS BOWDEN, Lawrence.
SAMUEL DAVIDSON, Travellers' Rest.

Observe.—Land at the first wharf, Lawrence, so as to insure a saving of at least 24 hours in the journey.

TO DRAPERS AND STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned, having determined on relinquishing the open drapery business at the end of the present month, beg to offer their stock at greatly reduced prices. The principal portion are recent importations, selected by their Mr. Rossiter, and will be found worthy of your inspection. All goods remaining unsold after the 31st of March will be submitted to public sale.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS, 311, George-street.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned have this day commenced business in partnership as General Storekeepers, under the style of GLASS and COMPANY, which will be carried on by them at the premises known as the Post Office Stores, corner of George and John streets, Singleton, lately occupied by Messrs. Hope and Pettit.

The advertisers beg to inform the public and their friends and patrons that they will always have on hand a large supply of General Merchandise, embracing every article required for the establishments of private individuals in the interior, as well as for up-country storekeepers; and having arranged with one of the largest and cheapest houses in the colony for a continual supply of novelties in all descriptions of goods, their constituents will find that they will be in a position to supply goods, both wholesale and retail, at Maitland prices.

To parties sending their teams for loading, they have provided large paddocks for the accommodation of their bullocks and horses free of charge.

They will be prepared to purchase all kinds of Colonial Produce—wool, hides, tallow, skins, wheat, corn, &c., &c.—for which the highest price in cash will be given; or they will make advances thereon, at the usual market rates.

The advertisers, from their long experience as squatters, are well able to judge of the descriptions of supplies required on stations; and, in conclusion, they trust, by strict attention and civility, to merit and receive a share of the public support.

JAMES GLASS.
ALEXANDER GLASS.
JOHN COORIGAN.

Singleton, March 26.

NOTICE TO WOOLGROWERS in the Australian Colonies.—Applications for purchases of our PURE-BRED SAXON MERINO RAMS, from the last drop, we herewith request to be directed to Mr. JAMES WALLACH, of Sydney, woolbroker, whom we have for the present appointed for the sale of the same.

E. KING COX.
N. P. BAYLY.

Mudgee, 1st February.

With reference to the above notice, it requires no comment in directing the attention of sheep breeders to the superior character of the stud flocks of E. KING COX and N. P. BAYLY, Esqrs., embracing as they do all the qualifications so much desired, namely, length of staple, extreme fineness, and great weight—no expense having been spared in keeping up a regular supply of the best pure heavy-woolled sheep that could be selected in Germany. The prices obtained in the London wool sales for the well-known XE in diamond, and NPB brands are the highest paid for any wool from New South Wales, and the former realised 2s. 7½d. and the latter 2s. 7d. per lb. this year in Sydney.

The above-named rams, from the mildness of the present season, being a remarkably fine lot, will be weaned in March. Selections can be made from the 1st June until 1st August, by which latter period they must be removed.

For all particulars apply to JAMES WALLACH, woolbroker, Squatters' Exchange, 257, George-street, Sydney.

19th February.

THE UNDERSIGNED are Agents for Messrs. C. D. Young and Co., of London and Perth, manufacturers of STEAM ENGINES of all kinds and for all purposes.

MACHINERY

for Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills; Quartz and Ore Crushing Machines; Pumping, Mining, Sawing, Planing, Brick and Tile making Machinery, Water Wheels of all kinds, with shafting, gearing, &c.

Iron bridges, piers, wharves, &c.
Iron houses, stores, roofing, &c.
Railway fixed plant and rolling stock
Steam Hammers, Rivetting Machines, vertical Lathes, Planing Machines, of various kinds; Wood-cutting Machinery, &c.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

including Thrashing, Winnowing, Oat-bruising, and Chaff-Cutting Machines; Ploughs, Harrows, Grubbers, Clod Crushers; wire fencing, in iron and wooden posts; iron hurdles, field, carriage, and entrance gates, &c.

STEAM BOILERS.

Plain, egg-end, and cylindrical, with cornish and other classes of flues, of all descriptions.
Wire for fencing, telegraphs, &c.
Plain and galvanised corrugated sheets, and
Every description of iron castings, wrought-iron work, and wire work.

GILFILLAN and CO., 18, Macquarie-place.

P.S.—Further particulars may be obtained, and illustrated catalogues inspected, at the agent's office.

MOREWOOD'S PATENT GALVANISED TINNED IRON.—The undersigned beg to inform merchants and shippers that, owing to improvements lately made in their machinery, they are now enabled to supply Morewood and Rogers' Patent Galvanised Tinned Iron of a superior quality to any that has heretofore been produced, and are also enabled to turn out the following extra sizes, which have so long been wanted in the market, but have not hitherto been procurable:—

Flat sheets ....72 x 30 x 28G
Corrugated ditto............26G 7 & 8 feet long.

Many imitations of their manufacture being in the market, each sheet will in future bear their trade mark of a lion, in addition to the words Morewood and Rogers' Patent Galvanised Tinned Iron, as hitherto.

MOREWOOD and CO., Dowgate Dock, London; and Lion Works, Birmingham.

Trade Mark: "Best (LION) Best."

Galvanised Iron in "Anchor," and "Star," brands as usual.

COPY OF ATTORNEY, referred to all to whom these presents shall come. I, WILLIAM HARRIS, of Ballamoyll, in the County of Londonderry, in Ireland. Whereas, I am desirous of appointing my son, THOMAS HARRIS, now residing in Parramatta, in the said colony, to act for me in relation to the estate of said John Harris, deceased, as hereinafter mentioned. Know ye that I, the said William Harris, for divers good causes and considerations used thereunto moving, do hereby make, ordain, nominate, constitute, and appoint the said Thomas Harris, now residing at Parramatta aforesaid, my true and lawful attorney for me, and in my name to ask, demand, recover, and receive of and from the said executors of the said will of the said John Harris, deceased, and of and from every and any persons whom it shall or may concern, all and every sum or sums of money, goods, chattels, property, estate, and effects whatsoever, to which I am, or may be, entitled, by virtue of the said will, or otherwise, from and out of the estate, and effects of the estate of John Harris, deceased; and also for me and on my behalf, to adjust and settle with the said executors, and every or any other person whom it shall or may concern, all accounts, matters, and things whatsoever, relating to the said will or the said estate, and effects and for me, and in my name, and as my act and deed to make and execute valid and effectual receipts, releases, and discharges in respect thereof, as the nature of the case shall require, and also, if required, a bond or other obligation for repayment of the moneys so recovered, or a due proportion thereof; in case the estate of said Harris should prove insufficient to discharge the debts and other lawful and prior demands which may thereafter be made thereon, and in case of any dispute arising in relation to the premises, the same to submit to arbitration, and in name, and as my act, deed, to make and execute such agreement or deed of reference as to my said attorney shall seem proper, and to abide by or enforce, as the case may be, the award which shall be made thereon, I, the said William Harris, hereby giving and granting to my son Thomas Harris aforesaid, my full and whole power in the premises, and hereby ratifying and confirming for myself, and agreeing for myself, my executors, and administrators, to ratify and confirm all and whatsoever my said son shall lawfully do, or cause to be done in the premises, including in such ratification any acts which may be done by virtue of or made hereof, after my decease, or revocation by other means of these present persons, be before notice of such decease or revocation, shall have been received by said son. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the 18th day of July, 1842. Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of William Harris, John Scott, and William John Howard. I, John Scott, of Moneymore, in the county of Londonderry, in Ireland, merchant, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I was present in Belfast, in the county of Antrim, in Ireland, on the 18th day of July, in this present year of our Lord, 1842, and did then and there see William Harris, the executing party to the annexed deed, or letter of attorney, sign, seal, and in due form of law execute and deliver the same, in the presence of me, the said John Scott, and of John Howard, who are the subscribing witnesses thereto, and that the name John Howard, and the name of William Harris, subscribed to the said deed or letter of attorney is the true and proper name and handwriting of the said executing party; and the name J. Scott and John Howard, subscribed as witnesses thereto, are the true and proper names and handwriting of me the said Scott and John Howard respectively. And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of this Act made and passed in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of his late Majesty William IV., intituled, "An Act to Repeal an Act of the present session of Parliament intituled, 'An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various departments of the State, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof, and for the more entire suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affirmations, and to make other provisions for the abolition of unnecessary oath'"—declared by the said John Scott, at Belfast in the county of Antrim, in Ireland, this 19th day of July, in 1842, John Scott, before me, Thomas Werner, Esquire, who am sovereign and chief magistrate for the town and borough of Belfast aforesaid. In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the Corporation Seal of the said town and borough, to be sealed and affixed. Thomas Werner, sovereign of Belfast. Witness, Montgomery, town clerk of Belfast. I, Samuel Bruce, notary public, duly admitted in, and sworn, residing and practising in the town of Belfast, in the county of Antrim, in Ireland, hereby certify and attest that I was present and saw John Scott, whose name is subscribed to the annexed declaration, solemnly and sincerely declare to the truth thereof before Thomas Werner, Esq., who is sovereign and chief magistrate for the town and borough of Belfast aforesaid for this present year, and as such is duly authorised to administer the said declaration. And I do further certify and attest the name Thomas Werner, subscribed to the said declaration as sovereign, is the proper name and handwriting of the said sovereign and chief magistrate; and that the said seal affixed thereto is the said corporation seal of the said town and borough of Belfast. Given under my hand and notatorial seal of office this nineteenth day of July, 1842.

"We, the undersigned merchants of Belfast, do certify that Samuel Bruce, whose signature is hereunto attached, is a public notary, residing and practising in the said town of Belfast; and that to all acts done by him, as such, full faith and credit are due to it, ought to be given in court, and the account.

"Dated this 19th day of July, 1842.

"Witness—John Carn, William Murphy, and John Lyll."

Doctor John Harris sold, in the year 1831, about forty allotments of land, for the term of twenty-one (21) years; the purchase money one hundred and nineteen pounds (£119), payment to be received as purchase-money, taken at the rent of eleven pounds eighteen shillings per year, and were to get deeds, at the end of the twenty-one years. Doctor John Harris died in the year 1838. The executors never made any demand of the purchase money till this present month of March, 1861. Mr. John Harris is giving deeds now to all parties who did not pay in the doctor's lifetime, he being the hirer of the land. Now one of the one allotment now in question, Doctor Harris sold to a man name of James Blackett, in year 1831; James Blackett sold to James May in the year 1832; and James May sold 22 feet of the said land to Thomas Higgins, on the 12th March, 1836, Thomas Higgins mortgaged the 22 feet to Anna Maria Devine to Charles Chambers sold it to his creditors; Thurlow bought it at auction, and sold to Joseph Macabe for Higgins; mortgaged to Francis Bigg; Mr. Francis Bigg made an agreement with Thomas Harris of Parramatta, being the duly authorised agent of his father William Harris, of Ballamoyle, county Derry, Ireland; he sold, or received the money from Mr. Francis Bigg on the 14th July, 1849; Francis Bigg sold to Doctor John Harris sold to James Blackett, on November 14th, in the year 1831, for the term of twenty-one years from the date thereof—would expire on November 14th, in 1852—the land in George-street South, sixty-six feet frontage in George-street, one hundred and thirty-two feet, be it more or less; then sold by Samuel Lyons, auctioneer, at what it fetched at that time it was sold. That time James Blackett's was sold for one hundred and nineteen pounds (£119), payment to be received at the rate of eleven pounds eighteen shillings per year (£11 18s.) A great many allotments sold the same day. At the same way of payment would be received, according to Bigg, the money they sold it for. Michael defended his action over the 22 feet of land so often described until it was ready to be put down for trial; at which time the signed judgment was entered upon, execution issued, and possession by the sheriff given to Charles Logan of the said 22 feet in March, 1850. Logan is in possession of said 22 feet from March, 1850, up to the present time.

Doctor Harris sold the land to James Blackett for one hundred and nineteen pounds; Francis Bigg paid the money accordingly to Doctor Harris's agent, Mr. Thomas Harris of Parramatta, and Mr. Brennan gave one Peter Logan a receipt, showing that Charles Logan had paid all the purchase money, one hundred and nineteen pounds for Francis Bigg; after a time, Mr. Bigg's right and title to the land was sold by the Sheriff, and Charles Logan being the highest bidder, it was knocked down to him; James May had it mortgaged to Terry Hughes, and Terry Hughes mortgaged it to the Broken Bank. Some years ago the Bank had let some of the land to W. William Bull, and some of it to George Coulston. After Charles Logan got possession by the Sheriff, Adolphus William Young, and after Charles Logan got possession, action of the ejected for sixteen years' rent against Coulston and William Bull, and of each of their holdings on or the 13th December, 1849, and went by default, and possession given by the Sheriff, they paying to the Broken Bank rent; they got notice to defend, they refused to defend the action; further notice was given of six months to pay the money and costs, and they refused to do so—Charles Logan still in possession; the twenty-one years was up in 1852, ten years ago. The purchase money was paid ten years ago by Logan to Thomas Harris for Francis Bigg of the land; Mr. Thomas Harris received it for his father William Harris, heir to the land William Harris, County Derry, Ireland. Mr. Charles Logan died on December 24th, 1859. He willed the same land to his son Charles Logan, to get it when he became of the age of twenty-one. He left Mr. Lawrence Corcoran and John Donohoe executors, over the boy Charles Logan, his son; Mr. John Harris, the present heir of the land, knows his father, William Harris, received the full sum of one hundred and nineteen pounds from Charles Logan. This land is rented to Mr. Cormick Smith one part, and another part to Michael Macnamara, in George-street South. This land is willed by his father, Charles Logan, to his son, Charles Logan, who is at St. Mary's School, a boy aged twelve years, Peter Logan.

All these sellings and mortgages were all out of date one day after the twenty-one years were up in the year 1852. Logan is still the owner of the land, and still in possession by the executors for the boy Charles Logan.

Mr. Thomas Harris and Mr. Brenan gave me, Peter Logan, a receipt, dated February 19th, 1861, that Charles Logan paid the sum of one hundred and nineteen pounds for Francis Bigg.—£119 purchase money for the land.

WOOL, HIDES, TALLOW, SHEEPSKINS, &c.—The undersigned beg to remind producers and others that they continue to make advances on wool, hides, tallow, and sheepskins, consigned to them for sale, and that no commission will be charged when the same are not sold, if afterwards consigned to their friends Messrs. Dalgety and Co., London.

DURHAM and IRWIN, auctioneers and produce brokers.

Circular Quay, November 2nd.

THE TREASURER of the SYDNEY SAILOR'S HOME thankfully acknowledges the receipt of the following Subscriptions and Donations, and respectfully requests that those gentlemen who have not paid their subscriptions will kindly do so, either to him, or to the Bank of New South Wales before MONDAY, the 29th instant, when the annual MEETING will be held.

E. W. CAMERON, Honorary Treasurer.

Sydney, 9th April.

	Donations.		
Mr. Thomas Andrew	£10	10	0
John Alexander	10	10	0
Messrs. J. T. Armitage and Co.	2	2	0
Australian General Assurance	50	0	0
Mr. J. S. Adams	10	0	0
Captain Adams, Illalong	1	1	0
Allen, Cherokee	1	0	0
Anderson, Moa	1	1	0
Arnold, Coquette	0	5	0
The Bishop of Sydney	10	0	0
Messrs. Brierley Dean and Co.	20	0	0
Mr. Henry H. Beauchamp	2	2	0
Benjamin Buchanan	10	10	0
Messrs. Buchanan, Skinner, and Co.	5	5	0
Mr. Andrew Bonar	10	10	0
Captain Baxter, William and Ann	1	1	0
Mr. Bosley Burdekin	1	1	0
H. H. Browne	5	5	0
Captain Beer, Zone	1	1	0
Buchanan, Lydia	1	1	0
Bowden, Prince Alfred	1	1	0
Browne, Raven	1	1	0
Blix, Grafton	1	1	0
Messrs. Broomfield and Whittaker	2	2	0
Captain Bell	1	1	0
Bate, Margaret	1	1	0
Mr. George Bowman	5	5	0
Captain Browne, Venture	1	1	0
Mr. John Caldwell	5	5	0
E. W. Cameron	25	0	0
Sir Daniel Cooper	100	0	0
Lady Cooper	10	0	0
Mr. John Cooper	5	5	0
Samuel Cohen	10	10	0
Captain Chambers, Tiger	1	0	0
Chapman, Contest	1	0	0
Curran, Jenny Lind	2	0	0
Camroux, Martha	1	1	0
Mr. Thomas Cooper, jun.	5	0	0
J. H. Challis	10	10	0
J. Cuthbert	5	5	0
Captain Cox, Sarah	1	1	0
Creer, Williams	1	1	0
Currie, Storm King	1	1	0
Copland, Josephine	1	1	0
Cummins, Ripley	1	0	0
Commercial Banking Company	52	10	0
Captain Castle, Emily Hort	1	1	0
Mr Thomas Christian	0	5	0
Sir William Denison	20	0	0
Mr. Robert R. Dickson	10	10	0
James Dickson	10	0	0
Captain Dixon, Kate Kearney	1	1	0
W. A. Duncan	1	0	0
Captain Davies, Mountain Maid	1	1	0
Doubleday, Sisters	1	1	0
J. B. Darvall	5	0	0
Captain Dickie, Melbourne	1	1	0
William Dumaresq	10	0	0
Duguid and Co.	2	2	0
George Deffell	1	1	0
Mrs. E. Elliott	1	1	0
William Elyard	1	0	0
Emeu, mail steamer—Proceeds of Entertainment on board by the Officers and Passengers	20	0	0
W. H. Eales	0	5	0
Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co	10	10	0
M. Finucane	2	0	0
Ditto	1	0	0
Captain Fryer, Comet	1	0	0
Fraser, Albion	1	1	0
Firth, Sarah	1	1	0
Foster, Peacock	1	1	0
Fletcher, Mimosa	1	1	0
Fletcher, Alice Brown	1	1	0
Fleet, Perseverance	1	1	0
J. E. Graham	10	0	0
Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.	5	5	0
Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.	15	15	0
Captain Griffin, Paterson	1	1	0
Gold, Asa Packer	1	0	0
Alexander Gordon	5	0	0
Captain G. M. Gardiner, Catherine Agnes	1	1	0
Captain Giles, Crishna	1	0	0
Gilfillan and Co.	5	0	0
Captain Henry, John Bunyan	1	1	0
Thomas Holt	25	0	0
Captain Howlett, Wellington	1	1	0
Hayes, Meteor	1	1	0
Holford, Emma	1	1	0
Hurley, Wave	1	1	0
Heard, Cyclone	1	1	0
Harrison, Lloyds	1	0	0
Mr. Arthur Hodgson	10	0	0
Captain Howard, Jane	1	0	0
Howell, Minerva	1	0	0
Mr. George Hill, Acis	0	5	0
James Hammond, Acis	0	2	6
Commander of H. M. S. Iris	5	0	0
Captain Jewell, Shamrock	1	0	0
Jansen, Star of Peace	2	2	0
Clarke Irving	10	0	0
Intercolonial Royal Mail Company	25	0	0
Captain Jenkins, Dart	2	0	0
Johnson, Lord Worsley	1	1	0
Honorable David Jones	5	5	0
Charles Kemp	10	0	0
Kettle, Campbell, and Co.	10	10	0
Captain Kelly, Pacific	1	1	0
Knight, Waratah	1	1	0
Kenny, Gazelle	1	1	0
Mrs. Admiral King, of Parramatta	2	0	0
Lamb, Parbury, and Co.	15	15	0
Captain Leeds, Oneida	5	0	0
Leslie, General Wyndham	1	1	0
Limmex, Bella Vista	1	1	0
Leddre, Eagle	1	1	0
Mr. T. E. Lance	1	1	0
Messrs. Laidley, Ireland, and Co.	2	2	0
Captain Law, Jessie	1	1	0
Longmuir, Mountain Maid	1	0	0
Lake, Uncle Tom	1	1	0
Lawrence, Hope	1	1	0
Machin, European	2	2	0
Montefiore, Graham, and Co.	10	10	0
Captain Mitchell, Phoenician	1	1	0
J. D. M'Lean	25	0	0
Michael Metcalf	20	0	0
Captain Mills, Ariel	1	1	0
M'Lean, Janet	1	1	0
Moss, Camilla	1	1	0
Murphy, Viscount Canning	1	1	0
Muir, Lady Gray	1	1	0
M'Burney, Ocean Queen	1	1	0
Morris, Amelia Breillat	1	1	0
M'Kinlay, Lady Denison	1	1	0
Melville, Elfin	1	1	0
M'Alister Coraki	1	1	0
Miles, Spec	1	1	0
M'Donald, Spray	1	1	0
Mailler, Nora Creina	1	1	0
M'Rae, Herculean	1	1	0
Moodie, City of Sydney	1	1	0
M'Kay, Esperanza	2	2	0
M'Kellar, Highland Lassie	1	1	0
Marve, Henry	0	10	0
Messrs. J. and W. Macarthur	5	0	0
Christopher Newton, Brother, and Co.	10	10	0
Captain Niss, Architect	1	1	0
New South Wales General Assurance Company	50	0	0
Captain Nicholl, Avenger	1	1	0
J. Pike	50	0	0
David Peden	1	0	0
Captain Paton, Fortune	1	1	0
Punch, Sea Bird	1	1	0
Tuddle, Clarence	1	1	0
Quayle, Duncan Hoyle	1	1	0
Messrs Ray, Glaister, and Co.	10	10	0
Captain Robertson, Agnes	1	1	0
Ricketts, Margaret	1	1	0
Captain Rozea, Golden Spring	1	1	0
Ridland, Hollinside	1	0	0
Mr. Jean Ralph	0	10	0
Thomas Richards	0	10	0
Alexander Stuart	50	0	0
Captain Summerbell, Margaret	1	1	0
Shepperd, Gipsy	1	1	0
Captain Smith, Wanderer	1	1	0
James Shoobert	2	2	0
Captain Smith, Margaret	1	0	0
Smith, Iona	1	1	0
Sydney Marine Assurance, Underwriter of	100	0	0
Captain Sullivan, Hunter	1	1	0
Sherlock, Gertrude	1	1	0
P. Sullivan, William and Mary	1	1	0
W. E. Shorter	2	0	0
Captain Stewart, Lord Ashley	1	1	0
Stirling, New Moon	1	1	0
Sherburd, Catherine	1	0	0
Sugden, Lightning	1	2	0
D. Sullivan, Courier	1	1	0
Slater, Oberon	1	0	0
Mr. Mathew Henry Stephen	3	0	0
James Smith	0	10	0
Robert Towns	100	0	0
Frederick Tooth	25	0	0
W. B. Tooth	100	0	0
John Taylor	10	10	0
Captain Tillman, Nimroud	1	1	0
Thomson, Acis	1	1	0
Messrs. Taylor and Watt, New Zealand	1	0	0
Captain Urquhart, Regia	1	0	0
Vernon, R.N., H.M.S. Cordelia	5	5	0
Vanderword, Louis and Miriam	1	1	0
Mr. E. Wise	10	0	0
Captain Walker, Wonga Wonga	1	0	0
Mr. John Watkins	1	1	0
Captain Whittington, Mary	1	1	0
Williams, John Williams	1	1	0
Walsh, Charles Edward	1	1	0
Mr. J. S. Witham	1	1	0
Captain Winsborrow, Prairie	1	1	0
Wilson, Alexander and John	1	1	0
Williams, Margaret and Mary	1	1	0
Wilson, Van Tromp	1	1	0
Mr. George Were	2	2	0
J. B. Waller	2	0	0
Wedderburn	0	5	0
Felix Wilson	5	5	0
Ward, A. S. N. Company	1	1	0
Captain Watkins, Caroline	1	1	0
Messrs. Young, Lark, and Bennett	5	0	0
Thomas Coutts	5	0	0
Thomas S. Mort	105	0	0
J. P. M.	1	1	0
Henry Mort	5	0	0
James Laidley	1	1	0
Edye Manning	2	2	0
Captain North, W. P. M.	5	0	0
Baxter, Numba	1	1	0
Robert Buonaparte	1	1	0
Langley, Emily Alison	1	1	0
Dale, Prince Patrick	1	1	0
Mr. James Flanagan	1	1	0

THE ANTIPATHY OF THE "FACULTY" TO ALL IMPROVEMENTS IN MEDICAL ART.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—A highly respectable speaker at the Turkish Bath demonstration brought forward, in the most confident manner, the often-repeated assertion that the medical "faculty" have, at first, opposed all those great improvements which have been made in their art. I have not the report of the demonstration at hand to refer to, but I remember distinctly that it was intimated by the speaker that this not only has been, but is now the case. In my first letter to you in reference to this demonstration I declared this assertion to be "utterly, entirely, laughably untrue." I have said that I am prepared to substantiate all the assertions contained in that letter, and I now beg of you to allow me space in your valuable columns to show the public how I am justified in using such strong words in reference to that oft-repeated slander. I do not, in this case, use the word falsehood, because that word is not due to it, for there is no reason to doubt that the speaker believed what he said to be true.

The instances usually given, are the discovery of the circulation of the blood by Harvey, in the seventeenth century; and the invention of vaccination, by Jenner, in the end of eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth. I have never heard of any other instances having been adduced.

With regard to the history of the acceptance of Harvey's discovery by the medical men of the day, I know almost nothing. But it was not the invention of a new cure, nor of a new "system" of cure; it was the discovery of a very interesting and enlightening physiological fact. It was an improvement in science (knowledge), not in practice or art. I must not expend more time and space in enlarging upon this distinction, but I must be content with saying with respect to it, that a little thought will show it to be more important and real, than at first sight appears. For instance, the direct and immediate benefit to his patients is not connected with a physiological discovery to stimulate and hasten its acceptance by the physician, as in the case when a new cure is invented. This, therefore, is not a case in point, and I need know nothing about it in order to justify my assertion of the entire and utter untruth of the charge made at the "demonstration."

Lest, however, the above should be regarded as hypercritical and evasive, let me remark as follows:—It needs no knowledge of the history of this discovery beyond a notion of its date, combined with that general knowledge of English history which one learns at school, to enable one to say, with regard to any accusation founded upon it, that it is monstrously unfair, and, indeed, strongly suggestive of fraudulent intent, to go back more than two hundred years ago for proof of a charge against the medical profession of to-day. Two hundred years ago judges were sentencing women to be burnt alive for witchcraft, and habitually receiving bribes in civil cases. Two hundred years ago clergymen were inculcating Christianity by means of axe, faggot, and rope. Two hundred years ago, a defeated statesman was treated to a cold chop on Tower Hill. Two hundred years ago, Newton had not lived—Bacon had not written, and Hunter was not born. Would it not be monstrous to represent the judicial bench of to-day as corrupt and cruelly superstitious; the clergy of to-day as ferocious and inhuman; and the statesmen of to-day as bloodthirstily vindictive, because the men practising those respective crafts did these things two hundred years ago? Much more monstrously unfair is it to rake up such an old story, even if true, against the medical profession of the present age; for it has changed infinitely more since then than either the law, divinity, or statecraft. But, indeed, I think that it is most likely, that this alleged instance of opposition to a truth is utterly untrue, as the other instance certainly is.

I had so often heard it asserted that the medical profession at first opposed vaccination, that I used to believe the assertion to be true. Falsehoods often get believed by frequent repetition. But, about four years ago, my friend, Mr. John Simon, formerly health officer of the city of London, and then, as now, medical officer to the Privy Council, considered it his duty to draw up a report on vaccination. I have not, unfortunately, a copy of that report at hand, having lent mine to somebody who, as is usual in book-lending, has forgotten to return it. (If this should "meet his eye" perhaps he will have the goodness to send it back.) Copies of it (it is a Government blue-book) are, doubtless to be found in the Government offices and great libraries of Sydney. It contains a history of the invention and acceptance of vaccination, bearing on the face of it unmistakable evidence of truthfulness, industrious investigation, and authenticity of materials.

Mr. Simon hunted for the evidence of opposition, and many of his friends hunted for him, in all sorts of places, in libraries public and private, in the British Museum, everywhere for a whole year. The fruits of this research were a very large number of pamphlets containing violent opposition to, and virulent abuse of, vaccination. But who were the authors? The pamphlets bore date mostly about 1810; at which time vaccination had been formally endorsed, several years before, by the governing bodies of the medical profession—the colleges of physicians and surgeons—a society for spreading information as to vaccination and for supplying vaccine matter to all applicants, comprising all the eminent London medical men of the day, had been established, and had by unanimous acclamation chosen Jenner, the inventor of vaccination, ten years before the obscure Gloucestershire apothecary, for its *president*; and Parliament at the solicitation of the colleges had voted Jenner £10,000. This is an immensely suggestive fact. The opposition and the virulent abuse was after, not before, the general acceptance. Like homœopathy at present it was a fraudulent protest against the verdict of an immense body of respectable, intelligent, careful, and specially competent persons. Fraudulent! No. Not entirely so. Who and what were the authors? *One*—whose name I have forgotten, and whose opposition was, I think, at an earlier date—was a respectable surgeon of superior grade—a hospital surgeon. His opposition is generally well known, because a tablet to his memory on the wall of one of the London churches sets forth in the laudatory epitaph style of his persistent warfare against the "abominable practice of *cow-poxing*." All the others, without exception, were obviously the productions of the quacks and impostors of the day, and bore on the face of them the unmistakable marks of fraud. An average specimen of them may be thus described. A very coarsely engraved caricature for a frontispiece, representing a child with a pair of horns growing out of its forehead, and a cowlike tail at the antipodes; a title-page of inflated words in inflated type; several pages of text, consisting, after a little introductory scurrility, of numerous "authenticated" cases of vaccinated children beginning to "moo" like cows; or "authentic" cases wherein the "mooing" had ceased, and the horns and tail had dropped off, upon taking Dr. —— (the name on the title page of course) his recently discovered and infallible antidote; sage suggestions that prevention is better than cure; and, for an ending, of course, "mark the address where to purchase this invaluable antidote; price 2s. 6d. a bottle; to prevent imposition, &c., &c.," in the usual style.

The only foundation in respect of vaccination, therefore, which the impostors of to-day have whereon to base their lying charge against honest medical men, of opposition to improvement in their art, and by which to confer verisimilitude on their slanders spoken by the lips of their dupes, is the eccentric resistance of one respectable medical oddity and the puffs of their coarser, and therefore less mischievous, predecessors. Doubtless the medical impostors of fifty years hence will get the wealthy "believers" of their day to stand up at the inauguration of their "ecclesiastical dew lavatorium" to recount the doings and writings of the then exploded fraud of homœopathy as a pretext for, unconsciously but with culpable recklessness, bearing such false witness against their neighbours as is then best suited to exalt the hour of the imposture.

S. R. PITTARD.

THE TURKISH BATH.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In your paper of the 5th instant, appears a letter signed "Tenax Veri." The general tone and spirit of this letter must meet with the approbation of every candid mind, but having been present at the opening of the Turkish Bath, I may be allowed to correct a misstatement of facts, occurring in the said letter, in the following paragraph:—

"It appears at the present inauguration of this Turkish Bath, one of the speakers coupled his eulogy of the said bath with a panegyric on homœopathy (so called) as opposed to the ordinary medical practice."

This is incorrect, as no other allusion was made to homœopathy at the inauguration of the Bath, than is contained in the following extract from your very correct report of the proceedings:—

"Let me now on behalf of the bath thank those of the medical profession who have not pooh-poohed it because it was new to them, but have given it careful and unprejudiced consideration, and, having enquired and become convinced of its efficacy, have accorded to it their countenance and support. I thank them the more because the bath thus becomes a platform of re-union, where all honourable and enquiring minds may meet without regard to the differences of opinion which may separate them elsewhere. The three great medical sects of the age have each attested the powers of the bath in curing disease and preserving health. In a recent number of the *Medical Gazette* there appeared a report of a lecture by a distinguished allopathic professor, Spencer Wells, in which he urges the claims of the bath, and points his appeal with the facetious argument that the public now know so much on the subject that it will be prejudicial to the success of medical practitioners any longer to remain in ignorance of it. The principal Homœopathic medium—the British Quarterly Journal of homœopathy—lately contained an article by an old father, my friend Dr. Scriven, of Dublin, in which he urges the importance of the bath to the homœopathic physician as an auxiliary in those cases where medicine alone is insufficient. As the water cure owes its success to the very principles on which the bath is instituted, we need not be surprised that it is already adopted at the principal hydropathic establishments in England. Within the last two years many of the most distinguished names in medicine and surgery have been added to the ranks of champions of the bath; and baths, more or less perfect, have sprung up in hundreds in various parts of England."

Can this be construed into a "puff," direct or indirect of homœopathy?

I am, yours, &c.
C. B.

Sydney, 8th April.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Having read in your valuable journal, of Saturday last, that the Catholic church at Mount Carmel would be consecrated by his Grace the Archbishop of Sydney on the 7th instant, and that he would be assisted by the Bishop of Brisbane and other Catholic clergymen; and that a sermon would be preached by the Rev. P. Kenyon, after which, a collection was to be made in aid of the Church fund, I hastened to the church, as well as many others, with my small donation. When I arrived at the outer gate, I was stopped by two men apparently holding some great authority; they demanded from me five shillings or else to stop out; however, I went through to the front door of the church, when I met a gentleman who asked me if I had a card. I told him I had not; I then asked him the meaning of it. He said they are paying five shillings for going in. I then enquired by what authority the charge was made. He declined to answer the question. I told him it was most exorbitant, and I certainly would not pay it. He then said the charge was very high, but he would not by any means prevent my going into the church. I did so, and remained there about ten minutes, when I was requested by the same gentleman to leave, which I did.

Mr. Editor, I now beg to state that I was an officer acting in St. Mary's Cathedral for upwards of fifteen years, and during that period we had many consecrations and ordinations, and never were allowed to make a demand, more than sixpence; the visitors were then accommodated with a seat in the church.

I think, Mr. Editor, if the parties who made that order to demand five shillings would read Governor Bourke's Church Act, they would find themselves in an awkward position by attempting to put a poll-tax upon a Christian whose generation belonged to the Catholic Church for upwards of one thousand years.

I am, Mr. Editor, yours obediently,
JAMES GANNON.

Cleveland-street, Surry Hills, 6th April.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Per favour of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to call your attention to the "Treatment of Snake Bites," extracted from the *Colombo Observer*, which appears this day in the columns of the *Sydney Morning Herald*.

If any surgeon or physician would inform the public if the treatment is applicable to snake bites in this colony, he would be a public benefactor.

I remember some years since, when I was living in the bush, one of my children was bitten in the finger by a black snake; no medical assistance could be procured for some hours, and I had to operate myself by cutting out the bitten part and sucking the wound. Mine would not be an isolated case, as there are hundreds of families living far distant from medical assistance; and if a few surgeons would publish their opinions upon the remedy as used at Colombo, it would give the public confidence. I have often thought that if the Legislature were to offer £1000 as a reward to the person who would find out a certain antidote to the poison of a snake, they would only be performing a duty to the community.

I am, Sir, yours &c.,
PUBLICOLA.

8th April.

THE HON. JOHN ROBERTSON, SECRETARY FOR LANDS, &c.

Per favour of the Herald.

SIR,—In your address to your constituents you have told them that your Land Bill has been passed by the Assembly in its integrity, and that you have resigned your seat to take charge of it in its passage through the Upper House.

Now, Sir, I deny that it has passed through the Assembly in its integrity, or as you submitted it to the Assembly in the first instance. You allowed without an argument the 5s. clause to be altered to a £1, thereby very materially affecting the value of all landed properties over 320 acres in the interior of the colony, for no one knows better than yourself that the settlers and graziers who have invested their capital in the purchase of land for grazing purposes, instead of becoming squatters, cannot afford to pay £1 an acre for land for grazing purposes. Your bill is altogether a class measure, in favour of the free selector, *i.e.*, the gully raker, and men of that stamp, and against the landed proprietor who has invested his capital in the purchase of land. For instance, suppose a settler who occupies 320 acres wishes to increase his holding, he applies to have 320 acres more put up to auction, but before the land is measured and offered for sale a free selector squats on the land, selects thirty acres of the best of it, and renders the remainder worthless to the would-be buyer. Then again, we have two classes of free selectors—the man who is allowed to increase his holding to the extent of 320 acres, and the free selector himself. Which of the two is to have the preference? You make it compulsory on the free selector to live on the land for twelve months certain. Should he, however, die, become insolvent, or imprisoned for a breach of the laws, what is to become of the land? If forfeited, how do you get possession and eject the occupant? A nice legacy for the next free selector. Have you for a moment considered how the interest of the purchase money is to be obtained from the free selector? Do you imagine that a tenth part of it will ever find its way into the Treasury, for I think no one but yourself does. What would it cost to eject ten or fifteen thousand free selectors from the land, or enforce payment. How many additional bailiffs would the sheriff require. But, sir, I believe you never intended this money to be paid. It is a sop to a large class of electors throughout the country, to give them the land at five shillings an acre, to gain from this class their support, and to compel the landed proprietor, who holds over 320 acres, to pay £1 for land that, in all probability, is not worth five shillings an acre. I, for one, cannot believe the Legislative Council will ever pass such a measure as this. Give to all classes the same chance to purchase land, and make them pay for it—not in three years hence, but within twelve months. To create an agricultural population, you must have agricultural reserves on the sea coast, or on the banks of navigable rivers, where the produce could easily be shipped to Sydney at a slight cost. These reserves should be measured in small farms (reserving a commonage for depasturing working stock, &c.) and thrown open to free selection. Something of this kind has been done in Queensland; and had that colony been adapted for agricultural pursuits—which, unfortunately, it is not—no doubt a large population would soon have been settled on the land. This is what is wanted here, but which your Land Bill will not accomplish;—on the contrary, I think it will tend to drive capitalists from the country, and, if passed in its present shape, ruin many who have invested their capital in land.

AN OLD FARMER.

KENT-STREET, BETWEEN MARKET AND DRUITT STREETS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Permit me, through the medium of your valuable journal, to call the attention of his Worship the Mayor, and his subordinates, to the present and long past dangerous and disgraceful state of this part of the city.

I have resided here for some years, waiting with patience that the long wished-for repairs would be executed, but in vain; and, moreover, it seems wilful neglect, as all the adjoining streets have been kerbed and guttered, and made fit for foot passengers and traffic.

Hoping that this will be attended to in the proper quarters, and apologising for trespassing on your valuable space,

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.
A RATEPAYER.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Permit me, a subscriber, to lay before the public, through the columns of your widely circulated journal, "the new method of defrauding a doctor which has lately come into practice." The circumstances are as follows:—

Last night I was called upon to attend a patient who had met with an accident of such a serious nature as almost to preclude the hope of recovery. Having been taken in so often of late, I asked the husband whether he was in a position to pay me; to which he replied, "I am." I took charge of the case, and ordered certain things. The husband got them at my place, and said "I will pay you in the morning." I took his word, and on going this morning, what was my surprise: I found my place had been supplied by another M.D.

Now, sir, I have no doubt as to the man's intention to act dishonestly by me, but must have seen that he could not carry it on for longer than a day or two (the minister had been previously sent for, the patient being despaired), so he hit upon a plan to ask the minister what medical gentleman he should call in. The minister, I have no doubt through ignorance of the facts of the case, or the intention of the man, advised him to call in the M.D. before alluded to. I give the statement in this way, as I have no wish to publish the names of either the minister or the M.D., but merely to lay the case before the public, the clergy, and profession, as a warning against a systematic style of swindling which has lately sprung into existence.

Now, I am sorry to say, as a general rule, that the clergy too often lay themselves open to the charge of being too meddlesome and too easily persuaded to give their advice in cases of the kind above alluded to, which has the bad effect of placing gentlemen of the medical profession in a disagreeable position to one another, and allowing the systematic swindler to make another dupe.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
HYPOCAUTERISM.

Sydney, 4th April.

LAYS OF LEGISLATORS; OR, MINISTERIAL MELODIES.

No. III.

AIR, "TOM BOWLING."

HERE, in the sulks, poor Jack sits scowling,
The darling of our mobs;
No more the Assembly cheer his howling,
No more they back his jobs.
His mug was praised for "chisell'd" beauty—
His head a trifle soft......
Below, he made a farce of duty,
So now he's sent aloft.

Jack never at his word was trusted,
Truth was with him so rare,
He d——d his foes—his friends he cuss'd at—
'Twas prime to hear him swear!
And then he'd chaff, so broad and jolly,
Aye—many a time and oft!
But now he curbs his noisy folly,
For now he's come aloft!

And thus, poor Jack finds quiet weather,
And sits with folded hands,
While courteous Tories work together,
To shape his Bill for Lands.—
The calm, decorous tone he catches,
At which he sneered so oft;
Leaves Weekes and Works to toilsome watches,
And takes his ease aloft!

G. H.

Composed in the Upper House.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—We regret deeply that the following exquisite morceau was not placed earlier in our hands. It bears internal marks of having been written some ten days since, in contemplation of an arrangement since completed.]

AIR, "My lodging is on the cold ground."

Believe me, if all the loud bluster and slang
Which amaze the Assembly to-day,
Were to rise in the Council to polish'd harangue,
Or sink to dead flatness away,
Thou would'st still be a bore, as this moment thou art,
Let thy language change tone as it will,
Yet when mischief was brewing, my R.......'s part
Should be filled by him worthily still.

It is not while Radical votes are thy own,
And the Ballot proclaims thee M.P.,
That the 'cuteness and depth of my schemes can be known,
Which can work thro' a tame *nominee*;
For the Dodger who finds a tool, never forgets,
But varies its use to the close,
As L**** applies to his phiz, when he sweats,
The same fogle that served for his nose.

C. C.

EPIGRAM.

Suggested by a late instance of Parliamentary plain-speaking.

Quoth L****, indiscreetly hot,
"Friend T****, you're a jackass!"
Alack, friend L****, know you not
That wise old saws forbid the Pot
To call the Kettle *****.****

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—We have searched through Dean Trench's learned work, but cannot find the proverb alluded to, or conjecture how the blank is to be filled up. We trust our correspondent is not making game of us.]

HEAT OF THE EARTH.—By experiments made during the last year by Professor Piazzi Smyth, at Edinburgh, with a series of earth thermometers imbedded in the earth at various depths, it was proved that there was a gradually increasing heat of one degree Fahrenheit for every forty feet depth, so that at less than two and a half miles water would boil, and at less than one hundred miles deep all things must be in a state of fusion.

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.—A man of about 5 feet 6 inches represents about 15 square feet—the pressure of air on the surface of his body is 32,400 lbs., or more than 14 ordinary cart loads of heavy goods; but the weight varies according as the atmosphere is heavy or light.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—TUESDAY.

SITTINGS IN BANCO.

BEFORE the full Court.

GRAHAM V. TENNELL—APPEAL.

The Court gave judgment in this case, which had been argued on Monday, by Mr. Darvall, Q.C. for the plaintiff, and Mr. Faucett for the defendant.

The plaintiff's cattle had been impounded for trespass, on which the plaintiff paid the damages which were demanded, as well as the pound fees and pound charges, but refused to pay the driving charges demanded by the impounder, inasmuch as no such driving charges had been fixed by the magistrates. On this the defendant, who was the poundkeeper, refused to deliver up the cattle, and the plaintiff brought an action for such refusal in the Wagga Wagga District Court. The question as to the poundkeeper's liability, under such circumstances, was referred, by the direction of the District Court Judge, to the Supreme Court.

The Chief Justice said that having looked into the statute, the Court were of opinion that the poundkeeper had no right to detain the cattle for driving charges, where the magistrates had fixed no such charges. And even when the magistrates had fixed these charges, he thought there was no power given by the Impounding Act to detain cattle on account of them.

Mr. Justice Milford, who came in for a short time during the case, and Mr. Justice Wise concurred in the decision, and the case was remitted back to the District Court to be dealt with in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court.

SPECIAL CRIMINAL CASES.

THE QUEEN V. RAYMOND AND ANOTHER.

This was a special case referred to the Court by direction of Mr. District Justice Callaghan, from Albury. The prisoners were charged with robbing a Chinaman, A. Singh, of 4 ozs. of gold. There were four witnesses for the Crown, of whom three were Chinamen, and were sworn by blowing out a match.

For the defence two white men were called to prove that the three Chinese witnesses were conspiring to prevent the prisoners from prosecuting them for seizing their (the prisoners') claims. These two witnesses contradicted each other most materially. The jury said "We find a verdict of guilty, but we recommend the prisoners to mercy, on account of the unsatisfactory evidence of the Chinese witnesses, and the contradictory evidence of the white men."

Objection was taken on the prisoners' behalf, that this recommendation implied a doubt in the minds of the jury as to the prisoners' guilt. The Judge put the question distinctly to all the jurymen if they found the prisoners guilty, and they replied yes, but adhered to the reason given for their recommendation to mercy. Judge Callaghan, being satisfied himself as to the evidence, sentenced each of the prisoners to two years' imprisonment. The question was reserved for the Supreme Court as to whether the recommendation set aside the verdict.

Their Honors sustained the conviction. The question which they had to decide was whether a verdict of guilty, which had been deliberately pronounced and adhered to, was to be avoided or prejudiced by a contemporaneous statement from the jury, implying some mistrust of the evidence or some misgiving as to the verdict which they had based upon it. The only conclusion at which the Court could arrive was, as already stated, that the verdict ought to be sustained. Whatever doubts the jury might have they were plainly not such as they could have given the prisoners the benefit of in considering their verdict, for their concurrence in the verdict of guilty had been deliberately reaffirmed. If the doubts entertained by the jury were reasonable ones they ought to have acquitted the prisoners, and, if not, they had better not have expressed these doubts at all.

O'NEILL V. BRIGGS.

M'DOUGALL V. SAME.

Mr. Faucett stated, as to these cases, that he believed they had been both settled out of Court, and he had been instructed to say that the second case had been so settled. These cases, it will probably be remembered, were applications against an attorney for alleged professional misconduct.

Sir Alfred Stephen said that, although the faithful discharge by a Judge of his duties might excite feelings of prejudice and enmity, he cared nothing for this result, but should do his duty fearlessly to the best of his ability. One of the most important of a Judge's duties was to guard the integrity of the legal profession. When, as in the present case, it was averred that an attorney had received and misapplied the money of his client, it was the duty of the Judges not to permit the inquiry into such an accusation to be closed, because one of the parties desired to retire from the contest. His Honor cited the example of Lord Eldon who, having, when at the bar, observed certain mal-practices, directed *ex mero motu* on his elevation to the bench that certain parties should be called on to show cause why they should not be struck off the rolls. It was the duty of the Judges to protect the public, and they would not allow themselves to be prevented from inquiring into this matter by any agreement for compromise between the parties.

The other members of the Court concurring in this view, their Honors decided to look into the case for themselves before allowing it to be struck out of the business paper.

SKILLING AND OTHERS V. MURNIN.

This was a motion for reduction of damages. The case arose out of the same partnership between Murnin and Jeffreys which had given rise to the recent action of Rowe and others v. Murnin. The plaintiffs were resident at Melbourne and had paid orders for Jeffreys. The question raised on the present motion was whether the defendant being a dormant partner was liable for orders which had been paid after the actual dissolution of partnership in October, 1859.

The case was argued between Mr. Faucett for the plaintiffs, and Sir William Manning for the defendant.

IN EQUITY.

Before the Primary Judge.

A few motions involving no question of public interest were disposed of.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner.

Certificates of discharge were granted to Frederick Scantlebury and Alfred C. Begbie.

An adjourned meeting was held in the application of Hugh Maxwell, which was further adjourned until the 22nd instant.

Charles Flood's application being opposed, was postponed until a future day.

SURRENDERS.

James Griffin, of Botany Road, near Sydney, labourer. Liabilities, £375 6s. 6d. Assets—value of personal property, £17. Deficit, £358 6s. 6d. Mr. Morris, official assignee.

Thomas James M'Grath, of Sussex-street, Sydney, lately publican. Liabilities, £738 7s. 7d. Assets—value of real property (mortgaged), £500; of personal property, £10 total, £510. Deficit, £228 7s. 7d. Mr. Perry, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.—THIS DAY.

Rush and Merrett, third, half-past 10.
William Merrett, third, half-past 10.
William C. Rush, third 11.
John Inches, deceased, third, half-past 11.
William D. Burke, third, 12.
James A. Portus, adjourned second, 12.
Hogarth and Erichsen, third, half-past 12.
William Bland, first, 2.
John Buckle, special for examination, half-past 2.

Thursday, 11.—Walter Kimber, third, half-past 10. Henry Jeffreys, special for proof of debts, quarter before 11. Robert Fowler, single, 11. John Sheldrick, single, half-past 11. James L. Cole, first, 12. John Goold, adjourned examination, 12. James White, single, half-past 12. Garland and Bingham, first, 2. Joseph Heal, for examination, 2. William Lakeman, first, half-past 2. John Witts, first, 3.

Friday, 12.—Mitchell and Co., adjourned examination, half-past 10. William Westbrook, adjourned single, half-past 10. Patrick M'Mahon, special for examination, 11.—*At Maitland*: Jeremiah Savage, second, 11.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. St. Julian (Chairman of the Waverley Municipality), Armitage, Oatley, and Cook.

Ten drunkards were fined 10s. each, and another, an old offender, was sent to gaol for two months as an idle and disorderly person.

Ann Macpherson, on the complaint of Richard Macpherson, that she had uttered threats concerning him, which made him apprehensive that unless restrained by law she would do him some personal injury, was required to give sureties of the peace, or, failing to do so, to be imprisoned fourteen days.

Mary Dwyer was summarily convicted of having yesterday stolen a pair of trousers, valued at 14s., exposed for sale outside the shop of William Cousens, Brickfield-hill, and was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for the period of six weeks.

Thomas Willis, found guilty of having, in a public place, made use of obscene language, was sentenced to pay 40s. with 6s. 6d. costs, or to be imprisoned fourteen days.

Tommy, an aborigine, was charged by Benjamin Lancaster, of Sussex-street, with having been for an illegal purpose upon his premises. He (Mr. Lancaster) was awoke at an early hour in the morning by finding some one (the prisoner) alongside him in bed, and with all possible despatch handed the intruder into custody. The prisoner had previously been convicted of similar misconduct. The Bench sentenced him to be imprisoned three calendar months.

Thomas M'Cormick, for disorderly conduct in Park-street, while under the influence of liquor, was sentenced to pay 40s. or to be imprisoned forty-eight hours.

William Cavanagh, publican, was fined 10s. and costs, for having neglected to keep his lamp burning from sunset to sunrise.

Joseph Lincoln and John Kenny appeared before the Court on summonses to answer informations by inspector Singleton, in which they were charged with having been drunk and disorderly on the Coogee Road, in the municipality of Waverley. The Chairman of the municipality adjudged Kelly, who pleaded guilty, to pay 10s. penalty, and 5s. 6d. costs; while Lincoln, who put the plaintiff upon proof, was fined 20s. and costs.

Two other cases in connection with the Glebe Pound were heard to-day. Shadrach Beckinham and Susanna his daughter, complained of Burton that, in one of those squabbles for which the Glebe folks opposed to the establishment of a pound have made themselves notorious, he assaulted them with a whip. Their Worships found Burton guilty on both informations, and fined him, for the assault on the man, 40s., and for that on the daughter 50s. with costs. The circumstances of this case were fully elicited on a former prosecution arising out of the same transaction.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

APPEAL IN ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.—In the matter of the goods of Legerwood, deceased.

NEW TRIAL MOTIONS.—Badham v. Shiel; Burnell v. Hassall; the Bank of Australasia v. Harris and another; Cooke v. Briggs; Spring v. Tate; Vivers v. Tuck.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—Brown v. Hall, adjourned examination; Thomson v. Rattray, peremptory warrant to bring in schedule of securities; Buttery v. Vile, report; Caldwell v. Fox and others, report; Re M'Laughlin, a lunatic, proposal for lease.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

DEFENDED CAUSES.

753 O'Brien v. Gaskin	1294 Read v. Tate
836 West v. Long	1295 Foucart v. O'Connor and another
1057 Nixon v. Moss	1296 Rider v. Morris
986 Noon v. Argent	1297 Pickering v. Norfolk
1016 Clifford and another v. Newell and another	1302 Richardson v. M'Clennan
1031 Broughton and another v. Bayley	1316 Cunningham v. Fitzhardinge
1032 Hopkins v. same	1333 Rossiter v. Sachs
1045 Dean v. Woods	1350 Holroyd and another v. Davis and others
1057 Clark v. Brady	1352 Shadler v. Humphreys
1094 Brady v. Clark	1355 Schweikert v. Waterhouse
1183 Harper v. Campbell	1364 Vickery v. Johnson
1226 O'Brien v. Redman	1367 Carroll v. Hughes
1283 Kurtz v. Newman	1370 Sutton v. Bird
1285 Grant v. Blanchard	1375 M'Kay v. Henry
886 Dennison v. M'Mahn	

CIVIL SERVICE IN INDIA.

(From Government Gazette, 5th April.)

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 5th April, 1861.

THE following regulations, transmitted by the Secretary of State, for an examination of candidates for the Civil Service in India, which is to take place in July next, are published for general information with reference to the notice of 16th January, 1860.

CHARLES COWPER.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

REGULATIONS.

1. In July, 1861, an examination of candidates will be held in London. Eighty candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified. Of these, * will be selected for the Presidency of Bengal; * for that of Madras; and * for that of Bombay.* Notice will hereafter be given of the days and place of examination.

2. Any natural-born subject of her Majesty, who shall be desirous of entering the Civil Service of India, will be entitled to be examined at such examination, provided he shall, on or before the 1st May, 1861, have transmitted to the Civil Service Commissioners, Dean's Yard, London, S.W.:—

(*a*) A certificate of his birth, showing that his age on the 1st May, 1861, will be above eighteen years and under twenty-two years;

(*b*) A certificate, signed by a physician or surgeon, of his having no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, unfitting him for the Civil Service of India;

(*c*) Satisfactory proof of good moral character;

(*d*) A statement of those of the branches of knowledge hereinafter enumerated in which he desires to be examined.

3. In any case in which a doubt may arise as to the eligibility of a candidate in respect of age, health, or character, such inquiries as may be necessary will be instituted by the Civil Service Commissioners.

4. The examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge:—

	Marks.
English language and literature,—	
Composition	500
English literature and history, including that of the laws and constitution	1000
Language, literature, and History of Greece	750
" " Rome	750
" " France	375
" " Germany	375
" " Italy	375
Mathematics, pure and mixed	1250
Natural Science, that is (1.) Chemistry, (2.) Electricity and Magnetism, (3.) Natural History, (4.) Geology, and (5.) Mineralogy	500
*** No candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than three of the branches of knowledge included under this head, and the total (500 marks) may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any three).	
Moral Sciences; that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature	500
Arabic Language and Literature	500
	7375

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of examination unless he shall be considered to possess a competent knowledge of that subject.

7. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *viva voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the eighty candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates will be set forth in order of merit, and such candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of India. They shall be permitted to choose, according to the order in which they stand, as long as choice remains, the Presidency to which they shall be appointed.

9. In June or July, 1862, a further examination of the selected candidates will take place in the following subjects:—

		Marks.
1.	Sanskrit	500
	Vernacular Languages of India (each)	350
	† Each candidate may name one or two languages. If he names one only, he must name either Sanskrit or a vernacular language current in the Presidency which he has selected.	
2.	The History and Geography of India	400
3.	The General Principles of Jurisprudence and the Elements of Hindu and Mohammedan Law	1000
4.	Political Economy	500

In this, as in the preceding examination, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *viva voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary.

10. No candidate will be permitted to proceed to India, until he shall have passed the further examination, or after he shall have attained the age of twenty-four years.

11. The selected candidates who at the further examination shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in regulation 9, shall be adjudged to have passed, and to be entitled to be appointed to the civil service of India.

12. The seniority in the civil service of India of the selected candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the further examination.

13. No person will, even after passing the further examination, be allowed to proceed to India unless he shall comply with the regulations in force at the time for the civil service of India, and shall be of sound bodily health and good moral character. The Civil Service Commissioners will require such further evidence on these points as they may deem necessary before granting their Certificate of Qualification.

14. Applications from persons desirous to be admitted as candidates are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, Dean's Yard, London, S.W.

Note.—(1.) All persons appointed to the Civil Service will be required to attend at the India Office, to make the necessary arrangements for entering into covenants, and for giving a bond for £1000, jointly with two sureties, for the due fulfilment of the same. The stamps and fees payable by civilians on their appointment amount to £14 5s.

(2.) The Secretary of State for India in Council has authorised the Civil Service Commissioners to state that, with the view of meeting the expenses to be incurred by selected candidates during the interval which must elapse before they can proceed to India, it is his intention to allow the sum of £100 to each selected candidate who shall have passed the further examination in 1862 to the satisfaction of the commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected candidates.

(3.) Candidates are at liberty to send in their names and evidence of age as soon as they think fit to do so; but evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than the 1st March, 1861.

* The number of appointments to be made in each Presidency will be announced hereafter.

† It should be understood that candidates are at liberty to name at their pleasure, any or all of these branches of knowledge (subject only to the restriction above-mentioned as to Natural Science), and that no subjects are obligatory.

NEWCASTLE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CRICKET.—A match was played on Saturday, in the A. A. Company's paddock, between the Newcastle club and the Morpeth club, the Newcastle winning in one innings, with 71 runs to spare. In justice to the Morpeth eleven it is only right to say that four of their best men were unable to attend, and one of their bowlers met with an accident at the commencement of the play, which necessarily told upon the game. The following is the score:—

NEWCASTLE.—1ST INNINGS.

Watt, b. Hamslow	2
Wells, c. Saunders b. Blaford	10
Chapman, c. Saunders b. Blaford	36
Beetson, b. Hamslow	23
Hannell, b. Hamslow	15
M'Pherson, b. Hamslow	18
Webb, run out	2
Steel, b. Hamslow	5
Brown, run out	12
Rodgers, not out	8
Francis, b. Blaford	0
	131
Byes	3
	134

MORPETH.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
M'Laughlin, c. Webb, b. Chapman	1	b. Hannell	0
Lulden, c. Chapman, b. Beetson	2	c. Hannell, b. Chapman	0
Blaford, b. Chapman	7	c. Chapman, b. Kannett	3
Mitchell, c. Hannell, b. Beetson	0	b. Chapman	3
Cornelious, b. Beetson	0	b. Chapman	0
Blundell, b. Chapman	5	b. Hannell	9
Hamslow, s. Webb, b. Beetson	6	run out	1
Robinson, not out	2	b. Hannell	3
Stacy, b. Beetson	0	run out	7
Saunders, b. Chapman	1	c. M'Pherson, b. Hannell	1
Portus, b. Beetson	3	not out	9
	27		36
			27
			63

Newcastle winning in one innings, with seventy-one runs to spare.

In the evening the cricketers sat down to an excellent dinner at Mr. E. L. Cook's Metropolitan Hotel. Mr. J. Hannell, M.L.A., presided. Everything was got up in the most *recherché* style. The whole of the party seemed determined to pass a pleasant evening, and entered upon their duties with a hearty good will. An excellent band was in attendance, which occasionally enlivened the scene by playing some appropriate music. It is needless to say the customary toasts and speeches were not forgotten, and the usual number of songs. Everyone appeared to enjoy themselves and to be highly satisfied with the entertainment.

APPOINTMENT.—William Chatfield, Esq., has been appointed superintendent of the mounted patrol, and of gold-police and escorts, in the Western districts.

THE "REVUE DES DEUX MONDES" ON THE BRITISH ARMY.

(From the Saturday Review, January 5.)

WE would readily believe that the observations of M. Esquiros on the British Army are as judicious and impartial as they are flattering. He says that the idea had been too hastily taken up that Great Britain was not a military nation. The defensive movement of the last year has completely refuted an opinion which at no time rested on any sound basis. He asks whether British soldiers, although few in number, have not sufficed in all the great crises of their country's history? During the last two centuries has not the weight of their arms been felt in the balance of the destinies of the Continent? Whenever conquest was a necessity have they not conquered? He will not even write the painful name of Waterloo. It may be enough to notice that quite recently Britain, with a handful of men, has recovered India.

In answer to the question how this army is raised without conscription, M. Esquiros has drawn, in the *Revue* of the 15th of last October, an amusing and tolerably faithful picture of the recruiting sergeant. The sketch of "la rue des enrôlemens," that is, Charles-street, Westminster, is very good. He observed in that street "obscure et sale," an unusual stir. Sergeants with ribands of divers colours in their shakos, stood pompously at the doors of public-houses, which displayed military signs. At intervals, the faded banners of Great Britain hung sadly from ropes across the street. Groups of young men, ill-looking and poorly clad, chatted with the sergeants or walked with them into the taverns. M. Esquiros stopped and asked a policeman what was the matter? That official, "avec son flegme britannique," answered "Il n'y a rien; il s'agit de protéger la vielle Angleterre, voila tout." In remote villages the recruiting-sergeant is even a more imposing personage than in Charles-street. The women and children regard him as he passes "avec de grands yeux," in which curiosity is mingled with respectful fear. Everything about this new comer contrasts with the mean dress and awkward manners of the rustics. They admire the splendour of his uniform, the knot of ribands in his hat, "sa taillie imposante, le solennité methodique de ses gestes, sa démarche, qui rappelle volontiers celle du coq, les fioritures de son salut militaire, et jusqu'a cette raideur de tenue qui auprès des gens simples passe aisement pour de la majesté." The post demands special qualities—a keen and sure judgment, an accurate knowledge of mankind, and an imperturbable self-possession. As the lion makes his ambush beside the brook, so the recruiting-sergeant watches in the ale-house for his thirsty prey. There he dazzles by his eloquence, presenting always the romance of military life on its fairest side. His pictures, charged with all the colours of the rainbow, have perhaps the fault of improbability; but that is a fault of which the ignorant and credulous take no heed. As the rustic fears that enlistment may send him to the colonies, the wily orator devotes himself, above all things, to combating this miserable prejudice. According to him, the British soldier is a tourist who travels for his own pleasure at the cost of the Government. He describes those distant lands which flow with milk and honey, and perhaps with ale and whisky. Availing himself of that privilege of lying which belongs to men who have come from far, he composes, for the information of his hearers, a natural history of the countries which they suppose him to have seen. If one may believe him, in every region occupied by British troops the plants and the animals have but one care—to please the soldier, to feed him, and to clothe him. As for marches over the burning plains of India, it needs not to trouble about that, since the sick soldier is carried in a palanquin, like a Sultan. M. Esquiros did not know how nearly what he thinks a brilliant fiction approaches at this point to sober truth. The description by the lamented Correspondent of the *Times* of his visit to the hospital ships after the storming of the Taku Forts, and the accounts from other sources of the spoiling of the Summer Palace at Pekin, will long supply to the recruiting-sergeant the groundwork of his most attractive pictures. Instead of fearing to be banished to remote fields of duty, the British rustic will henceforth feel that the French soldiers in China had reason for the gratitude which their General expresses to the Emperor for having sent them upon the most distant expedition ever undertaken by their country's arms.

M. Esquiros has remarked the tone of pity and regret in which sober, well-to-do people of the lower classes often speak of the "poor devils who have taken the Queen's shilling." He founds upon his observation a comparison between the conscription and what we call voluntary enlistment, which is far less favourable to the latter method than Englishmen would allow that it can fairly be. It must, however, be confessed that he is fully justified in meeting the extravagant boasting which is sometimes heard about the spontaneous character of our military service, by his clever and amusing picture of the recruiting-sergeant in town and country. He says that, in place of a conscription, the British army can only look to three motives to fill its ranks—patriotism, inclination, and necessity. He thinks patriotism a weak resource, at least in time of peace. He admits the adventurous and roaming character of the people, but shows that it has many outlets, and that a military career offers little to tempt an ambitious youth of the lower class. It is necessity, then, that recruits the British army. If there were no poor, Britain would count few soldiers; and of those who are said to enlist voluntarily, a large part may be called "les conscrits de la faim." In support of this view, reference is made to Ireland—"la terre classique de le misère"—which is, at the same time, "une pépinière de soldats." We certainly cannot deny that, as Ireland has become more prosperous, the recruiting service has been found more difficult; but, on the other hand, there are very many Irishmen, whose enlistment is so manifestly a matter of taste, that it would be wrong to ascribe it to the concomitant pressure of necessity. A great mistake would be committed by M. Esquiros, if he left out of view the Irishman's innate love of fighting when he attempted to estimate the motives which induced him to enlist. Indeed he admits that, from quite other causes, Scotland offers a depot of recruits always ready, and especially in time of war. This military inclination belongs, he says, to the race, to the geographical position of the country, and to its history. There the feudal system flourished down to a recent time, rooted as it were among the trackless mountains. There, too, intestine wars raged; and when the Scot no longer found an enemy at home, his "esprit remuant et belliqueux" drove him to seek for one beyond the seas. It is true that the Scottish "instinct de la lutte" is not the true military spirit; but it becomes changed into that spirit when it submits to discipline and adopts the idea of duty. "C'est ce qui arrive tous les jours aux recrues écossais, lesquels se distinguent, une fois au service, par un air persistant d'independance et de fierté nationale." The truth seems to be that M. Esquiros cannot, any more than other men, escape from the spell of that Scottish wizard who sang that—

To us, as to our sires of yore,
Belong the target and claymore.

We quite believe him when he says, "ce qui me frappe le plus dans l'armée Anglaise est le soldat écossais." The picturesque costume, the wild music, "les traits apres et enflammés par la bise," and "une sorte de réminiscence du *clan*," which he found still lingering in the Highland regiments, did not, however, cause him to overlook the Foot and Horse Guards, "parmi lesquels on trouve les types les plus parfaits de la beauté masculine propre à la race Anglo-Saxonne." Perhaps when he beheld the First Foot Guards, which counts its two centuries of service by land and sea, against French, Dutch, Spaniards, Moors, Turks, and Russians, and which boasts that it bore part in the four great victories of Marlborough, he might have been disposed to own that the genuine love of fighting is sometimes found south of the Tweed, and that an adventurous spirit, and not alone the pressure of necessity, supplies recruits for purely English regiments through the discreditable machinery of Charles-street. Of the quality of British soldiers, howsoever drawn into the ranks, M. Esquiros speaks in terms with which it would be difficult to find fault. The British soldier is brave, and his bravery is best described by a familiar word—"Ce mot, dérivé de l'ancien Saxon, c'est le mot *pluck*." This word signifies "le courage uni à la fermeté, à l'obstination, au sang-froid, à une résolution croissante et qui ne cède jamais." English soldiers have to combat other foes besides foreign armies—such as tempest, shipwreck, climate, the desert. They must be brave at once against men and against things. "Tout cela est la *pluck*." The kind of valour indicated by this homely word submits to reflection and to the control of duty. In the furthest solitudes of the old or of the new world, the British soldier asks, "What will they think of us in England?" But in accepting the praise of M. Esquiros, let us not neglect his criticisms. Let us not be blinded by the undeniable excellence of the British army to the use of methods of recruiting it which are neither wise nor honourable. In our admiration for what has been done in China, we must not forget to reform Charles-street.

LICENSED SURVEYORS.—Messrs. George Melrose, John Wood, and Alfred Francis have been appointed licensed surveyors.

COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9.

THE PRESIDENT took his seat at twenty-five minutes past four o'clock.

MARINE REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

Mr. HUNT gave notice that on the next sitting day he should ask the member representing the Government if it was the intention of the Government to establish a marine reformatory, or nautical school for the reformation of juvenile offenders, either voluntarily or otherwise? (General laughter.)

PITT-STREET TRAMWAY.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in pursuance of notice, moved "That the further consideration in committee of the whole of the Pitt-street Tramway Bill of 1861, which lapsed by the House being counted out on the 4th instant, be now resumed."

The question having been put,

Mr. WANT remarked on the inconvenience arising from the practice which arose on occasions like these, when matters lapsed for want of quorum, from going at once to the division, in consequence of which members not present on the former occasion, were not aware of the grounds on which the division were called—and he proposed to state what the arguments were that were used on the occasion.

The PRESIDENT ruled that the hon. member could not go into the matters which were under debate before the division was called on the previous night.

Mr. JOHNSON maintained that as this motion was one which required the action of the whole House—the granting of leave by the House—hon. members had a right to state their reasons for or against.

The SECRETARY FOR LANDS thought hon. members should be heard.

The PRESIDENT said that what the hon. member proposed to do, and what he considered out of order, was to instruct the House as to the position in which the question stood at the time of there being found to be no quorum.

The CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES held that all that appeared to him was that the hon. member (Mr. Want) should be at liberty to state his reasons for or against going into committee.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON said that nothing that took place before the committee could be taken notice of or brought to the knowledge of the House except on the report of the Chairman. The only question now was, whether the business should be resumed at the point at which it was interrupted.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL having spoken also to the point of order in support of the President's ruling,

Mr. WANT asked what was the decision of the President? Was it that he could not refer to the arguments on the clause on which the division took place?

The PRESIDENT said such was his decision.

Mr. WANT said he would take another way of attaining the end he had in view. He was not desirous of throwing out this bill, although it might be necessary to do so. He objected, however, to vesting in the Commissioner for Railways that property in a public thoroughfare—a street in the soil which was necessarily given in reference to lands over which railways passed. These lands were vested in the Commissioner for Railways, as a matter of protection to the public.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL submitted that his hon. and learned friend was not in order in entering into a discussion such as he was now commencing.

The PRESIDENT ruled that the hon. member was not out of order.

Mr. WANT continued, the reason for vesting the lands, in case of railways, in the Commissioner for Railways was, that people might be prevented from going on to the railways; here, however, there was no such pretence; the public were to go on and over this road in any and every way—to use it as they pleased.

Mr. DOCKER rose to order. The hon. member was clearly discussing the clause, and if the clause was to be discussed, he maintained that it could only be discussed in committee. If the hon. member continued, then other hon. members would have an equal right to speak, and there would be no end to the discussion.

Mr. JOHNSON enquired—Why this should not be? At every stage at which it became necessary to get the House to take a step in reference to a measure, it was open to a member to take up an antagonistic position. Even at the third reading it was competent for any hon. member to bring forward every argument he could, in order to induce the House to retrace its steps, and to negative everything they had done before, and to reject the bill to which, up to that moment, they had given their sanction. If his hon. and learned friend could shew that the bill in any one of its provisions was so vicious as to be altogether objectionable, he, undoubtedly, had a right to do so, with a view of preventing the House from again going into committee upon it.

The PRESIDENT said he had no doubt on the matter. The hon. member was in order. The reason why he (the President) had stopped him at first was, that he professed to be instructing the House as to what had taken place in committee.

Mr. WANT said that hon. members would not save time by interrupting him, for when he felt that he was right he was not disposed to give way—and he had but few words to add. If they once vested the surface of the street in the Commissioner they would deprive the community of all legal remedy, however careless he or his servants might be in driving. He had no intention now of opposing the laying down of the tramway; he had been opposed to the bill, but the majority had decided in favour of it, and therefore he withdrew his opposition.

The SECRETARY FOR LANDS: By refusing to go into committee, and getting rid of the bill altogether.

Mr. WANT denied that he had any such object in view. All he objected to was vesting the property in the Commissioner, which would place the community at the mercy of the servants however careless. A person injured would have no remedy. They would be told that they were on the land in their own wrong.

The SECRETARY FOR LANDS declined to follow his honorable and learned friend through all his objections. If there were objections to the clause, the proper time for considering them would be in committee, which honorable members would have an opportunity of doing if this motion were agreed to. (No, no.) And he had no doubt that the committee would be able to frame a clause to meet the objections. The course now taken was altogether antagonistic to the bill, otherwise it was a mere waste of public time. If he was right in conceiving the course to be one antagonistic to the bill, if the House refused in this way to proceed with it, he would ask hon. members to consider for a moment the position in which the matter stood. This Pitt-street Tramway had occupied a very large share of his attention in his official capacity for a long period of time. He had in the course of his public duty introduced a bill into the Assembly to authorize it, a hostile motion was made, and a select committee was appointed to consider the bill, and the result of the inquiry was that every member of that committee approved of the bill. Every one of them was converted except, indeed, the chairman of the committee, who was a large landed proprietor in Pitt-street, and who appeared to labour under a powerful delusion that his property would be injured. However, the committee had approved of the bill; it had subsequently passed through the other House; and it had passed them with the concurrence of an hon. member of that House who formerly was Minister for Lands and Works—he meant Mr. Hay—and it had also had the support of every one who had held the office of Minister of Lands and Works—Mr. Hay, himself (Mr. Robertson), Mr Flood, Mr. Eagar, and Mr. Arnold, and however largely these gentlemen's opinions were known to differ on other subjects they all agreed in favour of this bill. He asked hon. members to recollect the advantages to be derived. Where was now the advantage to settlers in the country in bringing their wool—or to other settlers in bringing their heavy produce—merely to the Redfern terminus? The cost of removing the produce from Redfern destroyed all; and if they wished to make their railways pay for their management, and interest on the cost of their construction, the only way to do it was to provide means of conveying the produce direct to their wharfs. What, after all, were the objections of the bill? They had more than four-fifths of the inhabitants and proprietors of Pitt-street—("No, no,"—from Mr. Hill) in favour of the bill; they had them, he said, unmistakably, by petition before one House or the other, in favour of the bill; and he could not understand, after the sweeping majority by which the Council had affirmed the principle of the bill, how hon. members should now try to get rid of it by cavilling at any particular words in one of the clauses. Supposing even that the hon. and learned member was right in all he said in reference to these powers proposed to be vested in the Commissioner—that they were not desirable—still it should be remembered that the Commissioner was a public officer acting under a responsible Government. The city, too, was represented by the corporation, and what said the corporation in reference to this bill? Not one word. Indeed, it appeared to him that hon. members who so strongly opposed the bill, and talked so much of the corporation, had rather entered upon a labour of love. The measure was one intended for the benefit of the country at large—they had four-fifths of the persons immediately interested in property in Pitt-street in favour of it—and the corporation had not said one word against it. He was, therefore, at a loss to understand the opposition.

Mr. HILL expected, after what had fallen from the Secretary for Lands, that he should soon hear him tell hon. members that they had no right to speak at, all but it was his (Mr. Hill's) intention to occupy the attention of the House for some time in reference to this measure, as indeed he had done on a former occasion, although he might call down some remarks from the Secretary for Lands, notwithstanding that no honorable member occupied more of the public time with measures and speeches than the honorable Secretary himself. He (Mr. Hill) denied that four-fifths of the proprietors of property in Pitt-street had petitioned in favour of this bill; and if the hon. Secretary had examined the names attached to the petitions he would have found that four-fifths of those names were the names not of proprietors but of mere tenants-at-will. However opposed he was to this bill, he felt that the proper time for opposing this clause was in committee, where it should have been modified or abolished altogether. If the argument of Mr. Want now prevailed, the effect would be to throw out the bill altogether.

The PRESIDENT: Not so. The motion may be renewed at any time.

Mr. HILL: Well, it would dispose of the bill for to-night at all events. The hon. Secretary had said a good deal about the four Ministers who approved of this bill, and that all they wished was the good of the country and the good of proprietors in Pitt-street; but he (Mr. Hill) would ask, might not these Ministers be mistaken as to the way of doing good as well as other people? If they really wanted to do good why did they not take their tramway round by Darling Harbour and take in all the private wharfs. It was not the general good they sought, but the advantage of the Government. They wanted to make the old dockyard their terminus, and increase the value of the Circular Wharf; and in doing this they would inflict an injury of a most serious character to private wharf property, from which wool and other produce would be diverted altogether to the Circular Wharf. A great deal had been urged, too, against vesting the surface of the street in the Commissioner; and, if what Mr. Want said was correct—and there was no reason to doubt such a good authority—there would be no remedy for their President or his family if, by any unhappy chance, he should be run down through the carelessness of the Commissioner's servants. He was not going to tell the House that he was favourable to the bill. Mr. Want had said that he had been opposed to it, but that he had now withdrawn his opposition; but not so with him. Were there 551 members in the House, and he alone the odd one to oppose it, he would still oppose it. He had been taunted with interested motives, as having property in the street; but, he would ask, was he not to look after his property? Who else would do it? He should not oppose the motion for going into committee, but he hoped that the clause would there be so amended as to do away with the objections urged by Mr. Want.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON had not intended to take any part in this debate, but had hoped that as the principle of the bill had been affirmed on the second reading, the present motion for proceeding with the bill in committee would have been agreed to as a matter of course. He was sorry again to hear objections urged to the principle of the bill. He believed the hon. member opposite (Mr. Hill) was completely under a delusion—that none of the fancied dangers would arise, and he hoped the House would proceed with the bill from which he (Mr. Thomson) apprehended no danger to the public, but, on the other hand, believed that the effect of the tramway would be largely to benefit the public, and enhance the value of property in Pitt-street. The same objections had been started elsewhere, and it had been his good fortune to come across some statistics in reference to the matter which this might not be an inconvenient time to place before the House. The same objections were raised to railways—there would be nothing but accidents—and there were accidents, no doubt, but the accidents from the old coaches were as a hundred to one. The objections had been overcome in the United States; there were these ways in Paris and in London, and he felt convinced that the day was not far off when this proposed tramway, having been found beneficial, there would be applications for them for every street in Sydney. He would quote briefly from a paper of some authority—*The Saturday Analyst and Leader*—

> Twenty-six years ago the first application was made to Parliament for powers to construct the Great Western Railway. The heads of colleges and inhabitants of Oxford got up a virulent opposition, and prevented the line from passing within ten miles of their sacred walls. They asserted in their petitions, and at numerous public meetings, that the railway was the speculation of attorneys, engineers, and capitalists. The facilities of the railway could not be compared with those of the river. The Oxonians then preferred the canal-boat to the first-class carriage. They said the people would be smothered in the tunnels, and those that escaped suffocation would be roasted alive. Slopes were magnified into precipices, engines were to be upset every journey, necks were to be broken; there would be so much facility for the collegians to run up to London, there would be no study, no decorum, no religion left in the town, &c.; so the Great Western route was diverted from Oxford. But what was the result? A few years, or rather months, found the good people of Oxford petitioning, begging and praying Parliament and the Board of Directors of the railway to make a branch line from Didcot to Oxford, and it was granted them—within three years from the time when they so ridiculously opposed the railway coming near them, and which opposition cost them and the railway over £20,000.
>
> A parallel case to the above, now become a matter of history, is the absurd hubbub raised by the Marylebone vestry against Mr. G. F. Train's proposition to introduce street railways into the metropolis.

In a subsequent number of the same paper he found some other paragraphs on the subject:—

> Some of the omnibuses carry 100 passengers, and travel, with two horses, at the rate of five miles an hour. They are constructed to run in both directions, without turning, and a break is attached to them, so that they can start and pull up almost instantaneously. At a speed of eight miles an hour they can be stopped in a distance of forty feet, and at a less velocity in half the length of the carriage. The omnibuses run on lower wheels than the ordinary omnibuses; the height of the door from the rails seldom being more than twelve inches. They are constructed roomy inside, having a height of seven feet, and are fitted up with every regard to the comfort of the passengers, so that ladies, and others who would not ride in the ordinary omnibuses, have no objection to use them.
>
> They are not found to cause any obstruction to the ordinary traffic, and the easy motion causes them to be preferred to the jolting omnibuses. Altogether they have pleased the public, and been remunerative to the shareholders in America. The usual charge is five cents, or twopence halfpenny, a halfpenny being added for extreme distances or for a transfer from one omnibus to another.
>
> The street railways will concentrate the traffic into a small space, and prevent the present overcrowding of the streets of London. A file of cabs to convey 100 people would occupy a quarter of a mile of road; the same number would travel in two railway carriages in a space of fifty feet. There will be less wear and tear of road; and the railway companies undertaking the repairs themselves will greatly reduce the expenditure on highways.

Mr. HILL wished to know the width of the streets.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON said the paper went on to enumerate a number of streets in London to which these tramways would be most applicable. He looked upon this proposed tramway as a most interesting experiment, and he hoped the House would pass the bill, and that the thing would be fairly tried. In this he was only acting consistently, as he had always been a supporter of railways, tramways, the electric telegraph, and every other improvement of the age.

Mr. BOURN RUSSELL hoped that the lecture which had been read to those "in opposition" by the hon. member, would not be lost upon hon. members themselves who sat on the opposite benches, when they came to consider, as they would have to do by and by, what might be the effect of opposition to improvement. He did not think this was a time for opposing the principle of this bill, which the majority of the House had affirmed. He objected to the tramroad passing through Pitt-street. At present, however, any objections to clauses must be taken in committee, and he should vote for the motion.

Mr. JOHNSON said that after the lecture his honorable friend opposite (the Secretary for Lands) had given them on wasting the public time, he was somewhat surprised at the course taken by his hon. friend himself; but if anything could provoke a debate it was the speech of his hon. friend. There were some fallacies in that speech which he would notice: the first was that if this motion were negatived the bill would be lost, but it was not so. The motion was that the further consideration be "now" resumed, and the only effect of negativing this motion would be to postpone the measure until the Attorney-General gave fresh notice, which he might do for to-morrow. He (Mr. Johnson) had not intended to go into any general discussion of the principles of the bill, as this was more convenient at the second reading, and the second reading had been carried. It must, however, be competent to hon. members to offer any reasons for not proceeding further with the measure. Another fallacy of the hon. member was that he said there would be an opportunity of discussing the clause in committee; but it was not so, for the moment they got into committee his hon. and learned friend the Chairman would dismiss them, some to the right, some to the left, without permitting them to say a word. He would then, at the risk of calling down a castigation from his hon. friend for wasting public time, entreat hon. members to consider well what they were doing—whether it was necessary to give to the Commissioner for Railways any such powers as it was proposed here to give him. Was there any necessity whatever for vesting in the commissioner the surface and soil of a public thoroughfare. The object of conveying the property in the soil where railroads were concerned was to exclude the public from the lines—here, on the contrary, it was intended that there should be a concurrent use of the road by the public and the commissioner. It was all very well to say that the commissioner was an officer of the Government, and would do nothing wilfully to the detriment of the public. But this was not sufficient, it was for the Council to protect the community and to see that their rights were not unnecessarily infringed. And with respect to the Railway English Acts, he challenged his hon. and learned friend to point out a single case where railways passed over thoroughfares, of the soil of such thoroughfare being vested as here proposed. There was given the mere right to pass over. There was no necessity for the proposed vesting, and there were grave objections against it. The consequence of passing the clause would be to make the commissioner the absolute owner of the land, which the Corporation even was not. The surface and soil vested in the Crown with a right of use to the public. His hon. friend had dwelt upon the great usefulness of the measure, and he had alluded to Ministers by whom the measure was approved. He (Mr. Johnson) thought his hon. friend ought at the same time to have alluded also to the attendance he had received in this House from some who were no less favourable to it.

The SECRETARY FOR LANDS said that the House was aware of the opinions of its own members, and it was therefore needless for him to refer to them.

He would take occasion to advert to a fact which was more determinately within his knowledge now than when this subject was last discussed, with respect to the inconvenience it would be to the public to vest so large a portion of the centre of the street in the Commissioner for Railways by stating the fact, that he had ascertained by actual measurement that the width from the kerbstone on one side of Pitt-street to what might be called the wall on the other side, was less than thirty-three feet, including all the space available for vehicles or foot-passengers, there being no footway on the one side. He would ask hon. members what was to be the effect of taking seven or eight feet out of the middle of that street, and vesting it in the absolute ownership of a particular individual, and dedicating it for the purpose of running a tramway along that centre. It might be all very well for the witnesses examined before a committee to state, as they did in a very adroit way, what was the average width of the street, instead of what was the width of the street at its narrowest part, as if it mattered to the public who were inconvenienced by the crowding of the narrowest portion of the street that there was a wider portion elsewhere. He did not think the public time had been wasted in the discussion that had taken place.

Mr. HOLDEN did not intend to enter into the general merits of the bill, having given his full adherence to its principles. He regretted that he was not present on the late occasion when the bill was under discussion; but he would now address himself to the question as far as it regarded the vesting of the surface of the land in the Commissioner for Railways. It appeared to him quite immaterial in whose hands the tramway was vested. The question was not what public officer or what public body should have charge of the roadway; but—to adopt the title of a popular novel—"what will he will do with it?"—what can he do with it? It was immaterial whether the land was vested in the Commissioner for Railways, subject to the rights of the Municipal Council, or whether it was vested in the Municipal Council, subject to the rights of Commissioner for Railways. The only question to be settled was, that in case proceedings were to be taken in a legal form, in whose name those proceedings were to be taken. It was material that it should be known in whom these rights were to be vested. As the greater portion of the work would be under the control and management of the Commissioner for Railways, it seemed perfectly natural that the land should be vested in him.

Mr. ISAACS maintained that the charge of having wasted the time of the Council rested with those hon. members who had entered into the discussion of the whole question instead of confining themselves to that immediately before the House. Having been absent when the bill was read a second time, he had had no opportunity of stating his opinions on the general question, and he would not give them now. He would only say in reference to the remark of his hon. friend (Mr. Deas Thomson) that he had supported the measure because of his general approval of the railway system, it was possible that the hon. gentleman's love for an abstract theory had in this case carried him too far.

The motion was then put and passed, and the House went into committee upon the bill.

The question upon which the committee was counted out when the bill was before under discussion—the proposal to prefix the words "the Commissioner" to clause 4, was then put, and the committee divided, the amendment being carried by a majority of 13 to 6.

The PRESIDENT moved the insertion of the words, with reference to the Commissioner, "shall have all necessary rights of ingress and regress in, to, and over."

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL contended that this would be a very insufficient mode of dealing with the subject. Was the Commissioner to have merely the right to walk up and down the line?

The PRESIDENT said he intended to submit further amendments.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he could not possibly argue upon the proposed amendments unless he knew what they would be. In a previous section the Council had already given the Commissioner the power of constructing the line, which included the required rights of ingress and regress. He would, therefore, oppose the amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON endorsed the statement that the clause in question had given the Commissioner all the conceivable power he could want to construct the tramway. Still there was something required to protect the rights of the municipal authorities.

After some further discussion the Attorney-General withdrew his opposition to the amendment, on the ground that he had no objection to allow the Council to make the clause as effectual as they thought it ought to be.

The amendment was therefore agreed to.

On the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, the words "and use" were inserted after the words "construction, repair, and completion."

The remainder of the clause, as far as the proviso—(the amendment of the PRESIDENT having been proposed as a substitute) was omitted. The proviso was amended by the addition of the words "gas works."

After some further verbal amendments the clause was passed.

Upon clause 5,—providing that the tramroad and the road between the rails should be kept in repair by the Commissioner,

Mr. WANT proposed the addition of the following words, "that in case any damage be done to the sewers, gas works or water works, under the said tramway, they shall be put in repair."

The amendment was agreed to, and the clause, as amended, was passed.

The remaining clauses were passed without amendment, and the chairman having reported the bill, with amendments, to the House, the adoption of the report was fixed for to-morrow (this day).

ENFORCEMENT OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE CROWN.

The House, on the motion of Mr. JOHNSON, resolved itself into a committee of the whole on this bill.

Mr. JOHNSON moved the adoption of clause "Petition of right presentable to Supreme Court for like matters as cognisable between subjects." Agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON moved the second clause, "Governor may grant fiat that that right be done," with a verbal amendment.

Mr JOHNSON moved the third clause, "Time to plead." Agreed to.

The following clauses were agreed to—Clause 4, "Time may be enlarged, or venue changed by the Court." 5, "Third parties affected to have notice, and may plead." 6, "Like pleas, &c., as in like matters at law or in equity." 7, "All like proceedings, &c, as between subjects." 8, "Petition may be taken as *pro confesso*." 9, "Nature of decree or judgment." 10, "Effect of erroneous notice." 11, "Costs of Crown, &c." 12, "Costs of supplicant." 13, "Final judgment against Crown may be certified by judge to Colonial Treasurer."

Clause 14, "Colonial Treasurer to satisfy judgment." Mr. JOHNSON said that this was one of the essential clauses of the bill, but at the same time, as it was one affecting the revenue, the Council could not deal finally with it. The usual practice had been to pass the clause in committee, and then strike it out in the bill. As no object would be gained by a discussion, he would request that the clause be put, and he recommended that it be struck out.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL wished the clause to be amended, so that the bill might be sent down to the Assembly, in a way that it might be continuous. He objected to the clause as unconstitutional, as it proposed that moneys should be taken and paid, not after appropriation by the representatives of the people, but by mere force of the judgment. He proposed to amend the clause by inserting the words of the English Act, making the moneys payable out of any funds in the Treasurer's hands legally applicable, or which might be thereafter appropriated for such purpose.

Mr. WANT said that, with such an amendment the bill would be useless. No use could come from a bill if the Crown could afterwards turn round on a party who had obtained a judgment, and say we will not pay you; or if it was left to the Assembly to say, after judgment obtained, we will not vote it. As to the portion of the English clause relating to her Majesty's private debts, he could not think the Attorney-General serious.

Mr. JOHNSON did not intend to debate the matter at any length, as the Council was powerless to decide the matter, but he was rather in favour of the clause as it stood, and there was already a precedent for it in the colonial statute book. He was strongly in favour of the clause as it was printed, although he was not responsible for the form in which it appeared. He was, however, now prepared to debate the Attorney-General's amendment at length, but hoped that some energetic member of the Assembly would take steps to protect the subject by restoring the clause to the shape in which it stood in the bill.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL desired to adhere altogether to the English precedent including private matters as well as public; and preferred to have the words in the way they were in the English Act. The intention of the bill as drawn could only have been to set up the Courts above the Legislature.

Mr. JOHNSON proposed to amend the proposed amendment by striking out all the words which related to her Majesty in her private capacity.

Mr. ISAACS replied to the Attorney-General's observation as to the intention of the bill—that it was not to give the Judges an unconstitutional power, but to protect subjects from actual tyranny and wrong-doing on the part of the Government. He instanced a case in which pleadings had been settled and agreed upon, and eleven months after the Crown came in and asked to file fresh pleas, and amongst others to plead the Statute of Frauds that the promise was not made in writing. After some delay the case came on; a jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff; and now there was a notice for a new trial. His statement could not be denied.

The SECRETARY FOR LANDS: I deny it.

Mr. ISAACS: It cannot be denied truthfully of the future.

The CHAIRMAN called the hon. member's attention to the clause under debate.

Mr. HOLDEN supported Mr. Johnson's proposed amendment.

Mr. WANT also thought the Attorney-General could not be serious in pressing the amendment; he had proposed and supported the omission of the latter part of the clause.

Mr. ISAACS supported the amendment; and in the course of doing so—referring to a remark of the Attorney-General—observed that the Attorney-General stood no higher than any other honorable member. ["Hear, hear," from Mr. Hargrave.]

[A somewhat angry passage took place, Mr. Isaacs stating that the Attorney-General had said, *sotto voce*, "like Mr. Isaacs, always misrepresenting;" which he, Mr. Isaacs, said was "untrue." Whereupon the Secretary for Lands rose to order. The Chairman said he had not caught the words on either side, or he should have at once pronounced them unparliamentary. A few words from Mr. Hargrave, disclaiming any intention of setting himself above Mr. Isaacs or any other member, drew from Mr. Isaacs an expression of regret, and the matter dropped.]

The PRESIDENT hoped the latter part of the clause would be omitted as altogether inapplicable to the colony.

The amendment, as amended, was finally agreed to, and the clause so amended was also agreed to.

Clause 15, "Rules and orders for effectually Act," agreed to.

"Interpretation," saving of existing remedies, and "short title" clauses agreed to, the latter being amended by inserting the words "amendment of the law as to," instead of the words "enforcement of."

The CHAIRMAN reported the bill with amendments.

TOLLS AMENDMENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

On the motion for the third reading of this bill,

Mr. HOLDEN moved as an amendment that the bill be recommitted.

The bill was accordingly recommitted, and a verbal alteration made in clause 3. The CHAIRMAN reported the bill with an amendment, and the adoption of the report was fixed for to-morrow (this day).

The remaining business was postponed till Thursday next.

The House adjourned at ten minutes before nine o'clock until this afternoon at four o'clock.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-nine minutes past three o'clock.

PRIVILEGE COMMITTEE.—REPORT.

Mr. GRAY laid upon the table the report from the select committee appointed to inquire into certain words reflecting upon the Legislature, reported to have been used by the Chief Justice when on the Bench. He moved that the report and evidence be printed.

On the motion of Mr. MORRIS, the report was read by the Clerk of the House.

This document (a copy of which will be found in another column) stated in conclusion that it did not appear to the committee that the Chief Justice had any intention to reflect upon the character of the House which rendered it necessary to take further steps in the matter.

PAPER.

Mr. WEEKES laid upon the table a copy of a despatch relative to the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint.

Ordered to be printed.

BATHURST SPECIAL JURY LIST.

Mr. DRIVER asked the Colonial Secretary—"Whether it is a fact, that all the members of the Roman Catholic Church in the Bathurst district qualified to serve as special jurors, have been omitted from that list, and if so, why?"

Mr. COWPER, in reply, stated that he had received a telegraphic communication from Dr. Palmer, the Police Magistrate of the district, who stated that he was not aware of any names having been omitted from the jury list.

UNPAID MAGISTRACY.

Mr. MESTON moved—"1. That the report of the select committee on working of unpaid magistracy, brought up and laid on the table of this House on the 22nd of March last, be now adopted. 2. That a copy of the said report and evidence be transmitted, by address, to the Administrator of the Government, with a request that his Excellency would be pleased to take into consideration the recommendations contained therein."

Mr. MARKHAM seconded the motion.

Mr. COWPER was certainly surprised at the proceeding taken by the hon. member in refraining from stating to the House his reasons for making this motion; hon. members, under the circumstances, would be justified in considering that nothing could be said in its favour, and he hoped the House would negative the motion. He (Mr. Cowper) saw two or three statements in this report which showed him that the House would act wisely in rejecting it. The report stated in the first portion that, "considering the urgency of arriving at speedy conclusions in consequence of the numerous complaints made from all quarters of the country, they have been induced to close their investigation earlier than was anticipated in the first instance." Now, he was not aware that numerous complaints had been made from all quarters about the magistracy. Certainly, some considerable time ago requests were made for an increase of the commission of the peace, and many additional magistrates had since been appointed. But now it was said they had not done their duty, and reflections were cast upon the magistracy which, he believed, were not justified by anything which came before the committee in the shape of evidence. They quoted from a report of 1856, and endorsed this statement; in it.

"Your committee find, that not only does there much inconvenience at present arise from the scarcity of magistrates in some country districts, and from inattention to their duties in others, occasioning postponements of cases under the Masters and Servants Act, the Vagrant Act, and other laws, but great injustice also, and that greater regularity would follow the appointments of stipendiary magistrates."

Now, if it was generally thought that stipendiary magistrates would possess a greater amount of the confidence of the people, still the House had over and over again declined to commit itself to the appointment of police magistrates throughout the country, but only where there was an absence of competent honorary magistrates, or where the duties required the entire attention of a magistrate in the discharge of the duties, or where sufficient persons of character and ability could not be found to undertake them. The House was not disposed to increase the police expenditure by the appointment of police magistrates to every district. The report stated that "these irregularities have rather increased than diminished." The Government, in answer to the complaint that there were not sufficient magistrates, appointed new ones by the score and hundred; but they had no means of compelling them to attend to their duties. If we were to have a general system of stipendiary magistrates, then we had better abolish the unpaid magistracy altogether. He was not prepared to take that course; he thought the Government acted wisely in appointing stipendiary magistrates where it was proved to be a matter of necessity. He might say the House had been urgent in compelling the Government to make appointments to the commission of the peace, by the frequency of addresses. A charge of inattention was easily made, but the question that magistrates were absent when their attendance was absolutely necessary, was not contended for. A great deal was heard about the administration of justice under the Masters and Servants' Act, and the Vagrant Act. This latter law, he thought, placed too much power in the hands of a magistrate; still it was a useful Act, but ought to be modified. Then it was complained that the actual number of country magistrates had been much reduced, whereas in cities and towns they had been proportionally increased. So far as his knowledge of the matter extended, he considered this was not correct; for, whilst declining to appoint additional magistrates in towns, he had recommended many appointments in the country districts, especially in the north. He would ask whether in those districts where there were plenty of magistrates they ought to be indulged with the luxury of a police magistrate? Then the report cast the delicate censure upon the Government in saying that magisterial nominations had been too indiscriminately made. But the best men who could be found to accept the appointments were chosen—men of intelligence, of fair education, were sought for,—and in cases where these were in nothing more than an ordinary degree associated with character, the persons were appointed rather than allow the administration of justice should be at a standstill. The report continued:—

"They are further of opinion, and the evidence accords with their own convictions in showing, that, although exceptionable cases might be found, where justice may have been totally blind, yet, upon the whole, the numerous complaints relative to the maladministration of the laws, on country and other Benches, have arisen more from negligence or non-attendance on the part of the resident magistracy, than from any marked deficiencies of knowledge either in matters of law, right, or equity."

Here was a paragraph, accusing the justices of negligence, an imputation very easily made, but not so very easily proved, since another paragraph in the same report urged a reason for it. No doubt in many places it might be difficult from various causes to get the justices to attend the benches; but then, how was this to be remedied, since they got no remuneration for their trouble. If an Act were passed, subjecting them to fine or imprisonment for non-attendance, then possibly a full Bench might be had, or if they were paid for their services the same result might follow; but neither of these lines of conduct were the Government prepared to adopt. The report, however, seemed to deal with the scattered districts of the colony, and the country must trust solely to the honour of gentlemen on the commission of the peace for attendance on their duties. He might say that the same matter had already attracted the attention of the Government, and, awaiting the issue of a new commission, they had sent round circulars to the various benches, calling for a return of the attendance of the different justices upon court days during the last two years, in order to ascertain how far gentlemen had habitually absented themselves from their duties, and whose names the Government ought properly to exclude from the new commission. The next paragraph said—

"Nor can they abstain from noticing that, in the outlying districts, where magistrates reside fifty miles or more from their respective benches, as in the examples of Balranald and Warialda (letter from bench at the place last mentioned is appended in the evidence), the deduction inevitably follows, that their regular attendance is next neighbour to impossibility."

And, after all, what ground of complaint was there in this respect, seeing that, in the districts named, some of the squattages were as much as seventy and eighty miles long? What chance had magistrates to attend a court in such a sparsely populated country; and even if they did attend, what possible business could they have to transact with so few residents in the district? The Government have themselves always felt and acknowledged this very difficulty. The report then went on:—

"Your committee also find that in various quarters of the country, persons competent to fulfil the duties of justices in an adequate manner are very difficult to be obtained; and the fact, that, within the past year, petitions or applications have been made to the Colonial Secretary for stipendiary magistrates, from Warialda, Tamworth, Condobolin, Campbelltown and Appin, Gunning and Collector, Gunnedah, Grafton, Muswellbrook, Tenterfield and Glen Innes, and that during the present year similar applications have been received from several other localities,—clearly demonstrates, both the general dissatisfaction in the rural districts, arising from the uncertain and irregular administration of justice by the unpaid magistracy; and, the necessity which exists for immediate reform."

Now, no doubt there might be one or two of these places where a police magistrate might be necessary, but as regarded the rest, such an appointment would be absolutely unnecessary. On the whole, he regarded this report as a most unwise, a most ill-considered one, for unless the House were to make up their minds to have benches established at every two miles distance, and to appoint a police magistrate to each, the same kind of complaint would equally apply. The committee then proceeded to make certain recommendations; the first of which was:—

"That a new commission of the peace should be issued, to be composed of men having at least a fair share of education and intelligence—men of worth and status, who will in very deed, fulfil those duties which they solemnly undertake to perform."

Now, he would only tell the hon. member that the Government were just as anxious as he could possibly be to procure a regular attendance of justices; but if they were to exclude from the commission all those who would not pledge themselves regularly to attend the sittings of the court, he very much feared that they would lose the majority of the magistrates already on the roll. If the House were prepared to lay down the principle that police magistrates should be appointed all through the country, let them say so, and the Government would then proceed to appoint them upon some settled and determined plan, such as dividing the colony into regular districts; but, unless this were done, he was not prepared to extend the number of these officers. Let the House say at once that they could not trust the business of the benches in the hands of private justices, and the Government would at once act on the suggestion. The second recommendation was:—

"That, if possible, a system should be devised for obtaining a regular attendance of magistrates at the several courts, either by their attendance in rotation, or in such other way as your honorable House may deem calculated to facilitate a more equitable administration of justice."

As to a roster, if they could get the magistrates attending the different benches to form a roster, of course it would be so much the better; but that was a matter which must be solely for the justices themselves to decide. Any system, of legally binding them to give their attendance, must be altogether impossible so long as they continued to hold their positions as merely honorary. The next recommendation was:—

"That in those districts where a sufficient number of competent magistrates (say six) cannot be obtained, itinerating stipendiary magistrates should be forthwith appointed."

Now, honorable members must bear in mind that it was one thing for the Government to appoint the justices, and another thing to get their attendance. The Government had appointed as many justices as they deemed sufficient, so many, in fact, that they had been found fault with, for the extent to which they had gone; but having done this, they were compelled to leave it to the magistrates themselves to decide whether they would give their attendance and perform their duties. Unless they did this, of course, he quite admitted that their appointment was perfectly useless; but as regarded the appointment of stipendiary magistrates, this he could not agree to, unless such appointment were made upon a distinct principle. Coming now to the next recommendation:—

"That, in order to remedy the many difficulties which attend on courts of petty sessions in the outlying districts, where materials for an unpaid magistracy do not exist, the appointment of police magistrate should be conferred on the clerks of petty sessions, when competent."

This recommendation he altogether objected to. It would be remembered that some time back, this House, as an experiment, had passed an estimate for giving increased salaries to clerks of petty sessions in certain places, to act as police magistrates. That experiment had now been tried, and he did not think that it had been successful; and it was not, therefore, likely that he would sanction any extension of it. The next recommendation was:—

"That the clerks of petty sessions be empowered to take informations and grant summonses in all civil and criminal cases, but in no instance to have the power of issuing warrant."

Was such a state of things as was here proposed to be instituted at all desirable? He considered not, for if they were to have the one power they should have the other, and this he did not consider at all wise or prudent. The report then concluded in the following terms:—

"In conclusion, your committee refrain from specifying more particularly those places where stipendiary magistrates may be required, and whether these should hold single or double powers, having the several details for the further consideration of your honorable House; but they cannot omit their earnest recommendation that active measures be immediately taken to place the courts of petty sessions in the rural, and especially the remoter districts on a more efficient basis than that upon which they are so defectively constituted at present, in order to facilitate the better administration of justice, and to promote peace, contentment, and obedience to the laws amongst all orders of the widely-spread community of New South Wales."

Now all this was, no doubt, very fair, but he honestly confessed he could not understand it. How were these courts to be more efficiently constituted; and how were the justices to be made to attend when there was nothing to bind them to do so? Upon these points the committee were silent, they suggested no remedy and yet they admitted that these were the sources of the whole evil. It was evident that the committee had not paid that attention to the matter which they ought to have done, the report was crude and ill considered in all its parts; and there was not one recommendation in it that was worthy the attention of the Government.

Mr. MORRIS said it was evident this question would not, from the temper of the House, receive that consideration which it merited, and he moved the adjournment of the debate to this day fortnight.

The question of adjournment was put and negatived on the following division:—

Ayes, 10.

Mr. Dick	Mr. Stewart	Mr. Suttor
Morris	Piddington	Lewis
Mate	Hay	Wilson (Tellers.)
Sutherland		

Noes, 27.

Mr. Cowper	Mr. Peisley	Mr. Caldwell
Weekes	M'Arthur	Love
Arnold	Parkes	Buchanan
Raper	Leary	Hoskins
Blake	Hart	Eckford
Dalgleish	Wisdom	O'Brien
Rusden	Terry	Markham
Cummings	Dickson	Rotton
Meston	Haworth	Moriarty (Tellers.)

Mr. HAY said he had seconded the motion for adjourning the debate, because he thought that the House, by the course it was taking, were scarcely treating the labours of the committee with the respect they merited; and more especially as it had doubtless been from the encouragement given by the hon. Secretary for Lands that this committee had been pressed for. He was astonished to see that by some means all the blame that could possibly be attached to this procedure had been fixed upon the chairman, although from the printed minutes of proceedings it appeared that the report had been unanimously agreed to at a full meeting of the committee, and although two hon. members, now present in the House, who might have defended that report, not only took part in the discussion on the report, but also gave evidence before the committee, and were amongst those who had unanimously agreed to the report. He would also point out that at a meeting previous to this the chairman submitted a draft of the points contained in the report, when the committee decided that the draft report should be considered at the next meeting. At a second meeting the draft report was brought forward, and it was agreed that it should be circulated amongst the members; and at a third meeting the committee, having altered two of the five recommendations, agreed to the report. He therefore thought it was unfair to place the whole blame of this report on the shoulders of the chairman, because the other members of the committee were as much responsible as he was. It was the report of the committee, and he considered it would have been better not to have decided in the way now proposed, but to have deferred the consideration of it for a fortnight. There seemed to him to be this blot in the report because the recommendations were contradictory of one another. In one of the recommendations it was proposed to increase the number of itinerating magistrates, who of course should not be clerks of petty sessions, and in another part of the report it was recommended that clerks of petty sessions should be appointed police magistrates. Now it seemed to him that they should either go in the one direction or the other—either adopt the principle of having itinerating magistrates who were not clerks of petty sessions, or appoint every clerk of petty sessions throughout the country a police magistrate. He, however, considered it was not a true principle to make clerks of petty sessions police magistrates. He thought it was exceedingly objectionable, and believed it would be a misfortune to the country if they had it spread over the length and breadth with a number of these petty despots who, it would be impossible to check. He was convinced that this was a bad system, and should not be followed out any further. But he was also aware that there were some districts where, if there were not stipendiary magistrates appointed, the business could not be done at all. In these districts it was necessary to provide for the business, and therefore it became necessary they should have stipendiary magistrates; but they should be appointed on the understanding that where there was not sufficient employment at one place they should be itinerating magistrates. There were very few places except the metropolis which required the whole time of stipendiary magistrates, therefore they should be itinerating magistrates. He did not think it necessary to go through the merits of the report. He thought, after having gone through it and the evidence, that it was not a report of that weight and practical and instructive character which would tend to the improvement of the laws in either respect, or that ought to receive the sanction of this House. He considered that the House ought to be careful of adopting reports that did not go to the root of the matter. He could not see how the committee could agree to the second recommendation, because that was just the sort of thing which they ought to have expressed a decided opinion upon. The best recommendation was one which they were all agreed upon, viz., the first, "that a new commission should be issued, to be composed of men having at least a fair share of education and intelligence." But it was waste of time expressing this opinion, because the Government would at once say they never appointed anybody else, although there were appointments which had not these qualifications; it would require therefore something more practical in the report than this recommendation. There was something valuable in the report, and the most valuable was the third recommendation, that when a sufficient number of competent magistrates could not be obtained, itinerating stipendiary magistrates should be appointed. He would have been better pleased if the hon. member had not moved the adoption of the report, but had moved some resolution to which the House might have assented, and which would have prevented them from being under the necessity of seeming to treat with contempt the labours of this committee, which had, he believed, entered into this investigation with a bona fide intention, but had found it more difficult than they had anticipated. On these grounds, therefore, he felt compelled, with reluctance, to vote against the adoption of the report.

Mr. RUSDEN said as one of the members of the committee, he wished to say a few words with regard to the reasons which had induced him to agree to the recommendations in the report. It was very hard to please everyone, and the Colonial Secretary said that some of the clauses appeared of little value and in other parts the recommendations were not decisive enough to enable anyone to adopt the report. He thought it would be impossible to place the matter before the House in any way except in the manner of the report, unless it were more dictatorial, which he did not think would have been correct. The hon. member for Murray said the recommendations were not sufficiently specific. Now the second recommendation they found great difficulty with. The greatest difficulty was the irregular attendance of magistrates, and they thought, therefore, if the rotatory attendance could be made compulsory, it would be beneficial. The hon. member (Mr. Walsh) had said that it could be made law, but they saw the difficulty, and that it would require a large number of magistrates in each district before they could carry out this principle. The difficulty of enforcing the attendance had made the committee close with the words, "or in such other way as your honorable House may deem calculated to facilitate a more equitable administration of justice." He saw no great fault in the way in which justice was administered, except this want of attendance on the part of the magistrates, and the committee, therefore, thought this recommendation, if carried out, would be beneficial. The third and fourth clauses were intended to be corollary to the sixth clause. They were aware that the Government was saddled with great expense for police expenditure, and the clause was worded to provide that if the bench of magistrates numbered six, there would be a necessity to appoint a stipendiary magistrate, but where there was not this number, and a stipendiary magistrate was appointed, he should be itinerant. The committee did not wish to saddle the country with a great number of stipendiary magistrates. The fourth clause should be added to the third clause, so that the clerks of petty sessions, who were made stipendiary magistrates, should be itinerating magistrates, and they were only to be selected from the most eligible class of clerks of petty sessions—gentlemen who had been well educated, and whose character and legal acquirements were well known to the Government. He thought when these explanations were made that the labours of the committee might be considered with more leniency than at present appeared from the remarks of the Colonial Secretary, and the hon. member for the Murray, to be the case. The Colonial Secretary said the concluding recommendation was a very excellent one, but how was it to be done? He did not see how it could be done: but he thought the Colonial Secretary, as one of the Executive, ought to be able to suggest how it might be carried out. He did not think that the resolutions could be considered vague, and he believed it would not have done if anything more decided had been placed in the report. He submitted that the committee had endeavoured to do their duty in the best way they could, and expressed his intention of voting for the adoption of the report.

Mr. O'BRIEN supported the motion. He contended that there was no necessity for insisting upon men of great learning to fill the position of magistrates in a country like this, which was merely in a chrysalis state. All that they required was men of sound discretion and common sense, and such were to be found in every district of the colony. He had known and sat with such men on the bench, and he had found them quite as capable of doing justice as men of the most polished education. (Hear, hear.) Let them do as was done in America, where the ploughman and the blacksmith were frequently called on to dispense the law between their fellows, and dispensed it, too, with satisfaction and propriety. From what he knew of the colony, he was satisfied there need be no trouble in procuring competent persons to act as magistrates, and he hoped, therefore, that the motion would be passed, so that the House might go on with some other business—the Impounding Bill, or some other matter of importance.

Mr. MARKHAM was quite willing to concede that the report was not so perfect as could be wished; indeed very few reports were. There was no denying the fact, however, that in many of the northern districts justice was frequently denied through the want of magistrates; and if this want did not exist the subject would never have been brought before the House. He would point out that the report did not advocate a general and indiscriminate appointment of magistrates; it recommended that they should only be appointed when actually required, and that they should be itinerating. He knew very well that in some districts the material could not be found for an unpaid magistracy. In the northern districts the greatest inconvenience was felt in consequence of the want of police magistrates. They had only one police magistrate for the three districts of Armidale, Walcha, and Bendemeer; and, as a necessary result, the administration of justice was greatly interfered with. The small debts court was postponed for three months at a time, until at length, after waiting in vain for twelve or fifteen months, the suitors went away disgusted. In some places the residents of the interior were almost cut off from the means of redress, living, as some of them did, at a distance of two or three hundred miles from the nearest court of justice. The committee might, be admitted, have brought up a more palatable report, but they could certainly not have brought up a more truthful one, or one that was more deserving the consideration of the House. He should certainly support the motion for its adoption.

Mr. ALLEN thought it scarcely fair that the discussion of the question should be forced on so soon, as the evidence had been so lately placed in his hands that he was not prepared to deal with it that evening. From the hasty glance which he had given the papers, he thought the first two clauses ought not to have been put in the report, amounting, as they did, to a reflection upon the character of the gentlemen who now hold the commission of the peace. A regular attendance of the magistrates was no doubt most desirable; but then the report did not state how this was to be secured. The injustice which this neglect of duty on the part of the justices occasioned, was illustrated by the evidence of Mr. Buchanan, M.P., who had recited before the committee the case of a man who had been kept in confinement for fourteen days upon the mere charge of drunkenness—the man's wife in the meantime dying of want. He (Mr. Allen) believed that the plan of appointing itinerating magistrates would work much better than the present system; but, upon the whole he could not vote for the report as it stood—the first clause amounting to a censure upon the existing benches of the colony.

Mr. BUCHANAN explained, that the man whose case he had mentioned before the committee had been kept in confinement for thirteen days, merely because the court was held only once a fortnight. There were two magistrates in the town at the time, and the man was kept waiting trial on this simple charge just to suit the caprice of these justices.

Mr. MESTON, in reply, said that much of the evidence on which the report was based had been taken as far back as 1856 by another committee, which had been appointed to consider the question of the magistracy. From all that had come to their knowledge, the committee were forced to the conclusion that a complaint of the non-administration of justice was general throughout the length and breadth of the land. (Hear, hear.) The state of things in the northern districts was intolerable. Cases were kept standing over for sixteen and twenty weeks at a time. Creditors who had sued for just debts, after coming fifty or sixty miles, were compelled to abandon their claims on account of there being no second magistrate. Drunkards and other offenders were kept for eight or ten days at a time without a trial; and for the same reason, disputes between masters and servants could not be adjudicated. If he (Mr. Meston) possessed the eloquence of the member for Balranald, or the powerful argumentative power of Mr. Parkes, he would arouse the Government to a due sense of the evils which now prevail, and would insist on their making some proper provision for the administration of justice in the outlying districts. Let the Government insist that gentlemen who hold the commission of the peace shall do their duty; and if they neglect to do it, let them be swept from the list and others chosen in their stead. (Hear, hear.) The people of the interior could not longer tolerate the present state of things. They would take means to obtain redress for their grievances, even if they had to carry their complaints to the footstool of her Majesty. (Hear, hear.) If, as he feared, this report was refused, it would not affect him. He at least would have done his duty to his constituents and to the country. (Hear, hear.)

The question was then put, when the motion was rejected by a majority of 26 to 16. The following was the division:—

Ayes, 16.

Mr. Egan	Mr. Wilson	Mr. Lewis
Piddington	Smart	Cummings
Dick	Dalgleish	O'Brien
Rusden	Mate	Morris
Parkes	Markham	Moriarty (Tellers.)
Meston		

Noes, 26.

Mr. Cowper	Mr. M'Arthur	Mr. Driver
Blake	Raper	Peisley
Haworth	Lucas	Caldwell
Redman	Love	J. N. Ryan
Stewart	Buchanan	Suttor
Eckford	Hart	Rotton
Terry	Wisdom	Dickson
Hay	Arnold	Hoskins (Tellers.)
Weekes	Allen	

CHINESE PETITIONS.

Mr. PARKES moved,—"That the petition of Mun Gaim presented by him on the 5th instant, be printed." In making this motion, he would like to ask the Colonial Secretary, in reference to a similar petition presented by him from a Chinaman a few days ago. That petition was forwarded to the Commissioner at Lambing Flat, and he desired to ask whether any report had been received by the Government from that officer in reference to the matter?

Mr. COWPER said he was not aware that any report had been received.

Petition ordered to be printed.

LICENSED PUBLIC-HOUSE ACT.

Mr. RUSDEN moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Licensing of Public-houses, 13 Victoria, 1849, and the Licensed Public-house Act of 1853. Perhaps in making this motion it would be as well if he stated what was the intention of the seven or eight clauses contained in this bill. It would be impossible, with any chance of success, to bring up at this late period of the session a bill of eighty clauses. There were, however, certain clauses in the old Act which were found to be extremely oppressive to the licensed publicans, and it was for that particular cause he hoped to pass a short bill which would greatly benefit that deserving class of the community. He had endeavoured in bringing in those clauses to avoid almost all debatable matter. He would just recapitulate the provisions they contained. The first clause would consist of an alteration in the hours of sale—extending them to twelve o'clock without paying the additional fee of £15 now required by law for the extension of time from ten o'clock till twelve. The second clause provided for a matter which he should have thought would have been met by the Police Act, but he had been given to understand by several licensed publicans that they could not call upon the police to give them assistance in removing disorderly persons from their houses. If they put them outside the police could take them in charge. A publican was, he believed, a constable in his own house; but he desired in this bill to enable him to call upon the police to keep order in his house in the same way as any other member of the community could do. The 3rd and 4th clauses were the most important in the bill. They provided that if an hotelkeeper or licensed publican had conducted himself and his house in a proper manner for twelve months he might be allowed, by paying into the Treasury his license fee, to continue his license from year to year during good behaviour, without going annually with his sureties, and dancing attendance at the Police Court. The next clause referred to the removal and transfer of licenses. To persons in business it would be conferring a great benefit to enable them to effect a quick removal and transfer of the license. He proposed in this clause that, by giving a fortnightly notice the case could be heard, and if desirable, the removal or transfer could take place without the licensed publican being necessitated to wait for the periodical quarterly return. The sixth clause might contain some debatable matter, providing, as it did, that publicans might sue for small debts. The 7th clause provided, that music and dancing might be allowed in public-houses till ten o'clock at night, without the application to the magistrates which was now required by law. It had been stated to him that particularly in the country districts it was very difficult to get leave from magistrates, who might reside at some distance from the place. The eighth clause was a lighting clause. He believed there would be no objection in those towns where municipal rates were levied, and where a lighting tax was paid by publicans—that after the period at which the house closes their lamp might be put out. He had thus briefly stated the provisions of the bill, in order to avoid as much as possible debatable matter on the introduction of the measure, and he would now simply move that leave be granted to introduce the bill.

Mr. COWPER said he did not wish to oppose the introduction of the bill at this stage, but he thought it was only fair to give an intimation to the hon. gentleman that at this late period of the session, and considering the character of the measure, he should not be prepared to give it his support. The subject had not been neglected by the Government. It had been pressed upon the consideration of the House. Last session he had in his possession, a carefully prepared amendment of the Licensing Act. This session he had another, which he referred to the Inspector-General of Police, and which he was prepared to bring in at the earliest possible moment. That measure would remove a large portion of the obstructions, and make the law as liberal as possible, with a due regard to the general interests of society. It might, however, be desirable that leave should be given to bring in the bill. He was not prepared to give permission to have music and dancing in public-houses without permission of the magistrates. Music and dancing were generally used as an inducement to drink, but a public-house was, properly speaking, a house for refreshment.

Mr. BUCHANAN said that his experience of public-houses was, that where there was music and dancing the drink was left alone.

Mr. CUNNEEN thought the publicans ought not to be left under the disabilities of not being able to recover their small debts.

Mr. EGAN took a similar view. He was in favour of the first reading, printing, and distribution of the bill.

Mr. REDMAN explained that publicans could sue for everything but debts incurred for spirits. No doubt, the Publicans Act required alteration, not only in favour of the publicans, but also in favour of the public. There were now more public-houses in Sydney than were required to supply the wants of the community, and there was, consequently, an increase of inducements to drink, and increase of drinking and of crime; and this, of course, involved vast expense in the infliction of punishment.

Mr. DALGLEISH was perfectly prepared to vote for any measure which would ameliorate the condition of the publicans under the existing state of the law. They were, as a class, subject to peculiar inconveniences and hardships. He believed that all the restrictions which were thought necessary in the penal days of the colony were still in force; and, as the law imperatively required alteration and improvement, he should vote for the introduction of the bill.

Mr. RUSDEN had brought forward the bill without the slightest intention of causing any embarrassment to the Government. The clauses were merely drawn with a view of doing away with the disabilities under which the publicans laboured. He had in his remarks carefully avoided introducing any debatable matter, and he therefore permitted himself to hope that leave would be given him to introduce the bill.

Leave was given; and the mover and seconder appointed a committee to prepare and bring up the bill.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INSOLVENCY.

Mr. HART moved the following motion standing on the paper in his name, "That copies of the following documents be referred to the select committee now sitting in reference to the working of the insolvent law, viz.:—1. Return relating to insolvencies, ordered by the Legislative Assembly on the 8th August, 1856, and laid upon the table on the 17th December following. 2. Part return and further returns relating to insolvencies, ordered by the Legislative Assembly on the 30th March, 1858, and severally laid upon the table on the 13th July, and 17th and 25th November in that year. 3. Petition from Mr. J. N. Beit respecting proceedings in the Insolvency Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, received by the Legislative Assembly on the 23rd December, 1858. 4. Petition from Messrs. Samuel Anderson and John Campbell, alleging that they had sustained certain injuries arising out of a judgment delivered in the Supreme Court in the matter of Sempill (official assignee) v. Anderson and Campbell, and praying a consideration of their case, received by the Legislative Assembly on the 5th March last. 5. Petition from certain members of the Trade Protection Society, praying for the passing of an Insolvency Act suited to the present requirements of the colony, received by the House on the 12th March last." It was necessary that these documents should be laid before the select committee upon the Insolvency law. He begged to draw the attention of the Colonial Secretary to the circumstance that there had been a very great delay on the part of the official assignees in the preparation of some returns they had been called upon to furnish for the information of the committee. Some of these were to have been furnished as long ago as January last. The Commissioner, when before the committee, had said that the returns asked for should be sent in in the course of a few days, but they had not been yet received.

The motion having been seconded,

Mr. COWPER said he was not aware that there had been such a delay as stated by the hon. member, and that he would make enquiries as to its cause.

The motion was then agreed to.

CASE OF MR. KNAPP.

Mr. WINDEYER moved, "That the petition of E. J. H. Knapp, relative to a claim to a grant of land, ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed on the 4th June, 1858, be referred to the Committee on Grievances." He did not purpose to take up the time of the House by entering at any great length upon the particulars of the case. The facts were briefly these: It appeared that this gentleman had emigrated to this colony as long ago as 1826, and had brought with him a letter from the proper authorities at home, by virtue of which he was entitled to claim his grant of land on his arrival at Sydney. The letter, however, came to be in the possession of some other gentleman, who suppressed or detained it so long that Mr. Knapp did not get hold of it until 1837. He was then informed by the colonial authorities that so long a time had then elapsed that his claim was debarred. The petition referred to in the motion he now made set forth that the delay which had taken place arose out of no fault of his. He (Mr. Windeyer) believed that this case had been brought before the Assembly by Mr. Gordon during a previous session of that House, and had only lapsed in consequence of the dissolution of Parliament.

The motion, having been seconded, was put and agreed to.

CASE OF THE REVEREND MR. CHAUCER.

Mr. BUCHANAN moved, "1. That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the conduct of Mr. Justice Wise in sentencing the Rev. W. Chaucer to one year's imprisonment. 2. That such committee consist of Mr. Lesley, Mr. Meston, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Garret, Mr. Hoskins, and the mover." This case was one which was peculiarly hard, and the punishment awarded so inordinately and unusually severe that he thought it no more than right that a select committee should be appointed to enquire into the conduct of the Judge who had passed such a sentence on the reverend gentleman found guilty of the crime with which he had been charged—if crime it could, indeed, be called. He was quite prepared to say that he thought the Rev. Mr. Chaucer was legally and technically guilty of the minor offence for which he had been placed in the dock. The rev. gentleman had, however, acted from the best of motives in all that he had done. There was a widower—known by Mr. Chaucer to be a widower—who had come to Mr. Chaucer to be married to a girl (Pethridge), who stated, when questioned by the minister, that she was of age, and who, on the faith of that statement, was married by Mr. Chaucer. This statement made by the girl was false, but the girl alone was to blame, and should have been placed in the dock for perjury. On the day after the marriage, the father came to the rev. gentleman who had solemnized the marriage, and told him that he had married the girl illegally—her statement not being true that she was of age. Mr. Chaucer, instead of prosecuting the girl for perjury, as he might have done, acted a more Christian part in the matter. He went to the mother, obtained her consent to the marriage, and injudiciously, and to save others, married the parties again. Everything from first to last done by this gentleman in the matter had been for the best. He had, with a want of judgment, as he (Mr. Buchanan) admitted, celebrated the marriage over again, and erasing the date of the 21st had written in the date of the 24th. In all this he could see nothing but the most ardent desire on the part of the rev. gentleman that the marriage should be completed. He had been misled, and should never have been placed in the dock at all. (Mr. Buchanan then proceeded to allude in strong terms to an article which had recently appeared, in reference to this case, in the columns of the *Sydney Morning Herald*.) The principles expressed in that article he characterised as low, mean, and despicable. The same Judge who had sentenced the reverend gentleman for this for twelve months' imprisonment, had on the day previous sentenced a despicable savage, who had knocked down a woman and killed her, to only six months' imprisonment. There must have been some base prejudice in the mind of the Judge. In a recent case before the police office—

Mr. HAY said it was quite sufficient to be compelled to listen to what the hon. member had to say relative to the question, and he submitted that the hon. member was out of order in alluding to the case he was about to refer to.

After a brief discussion,

Mr. BUCHANAN contended that he was in order. He then referred to the case of Charles Lunn, who was fined 20s. for stealing moneys from the clothes of persons at the baths; and said that if this youth had been the son of "Bill Sykes," instead of the son of a rich merchant, he would have had twelve months' imprisonment. There were matters continually taking place in connexion with the Bench sufficient to shake confidence in every institution in the country. He maintained that, although Mr. Chaucer was the sufferer in this case, the blow was struck at Dr. Lang, with whom he was connected. Instead of any intention on his part to commit crime, there was a desire to do everything in the way of principle and moral right. He had committed no crime, and therefore was suffering illegally and unjustly at the present moment. He was given the very same amount of punishment which was awarded that notorious character Nash, in Sydney, for keeping light weights to cheat gold-diggers. He hoped the House would seriously consider this matter and pass the motion; for he believed that if the punishment were not mitigated, it would tend largely to the prejudice of the prisoner's health, and perhaps bring him to the grave.

Mr. LEWIS seconded the motion.

Mr. COWPER would certainly give no countenance to this motion; it was not one which should be brought before the House unless under the most firm conviction that there was a necessity for such inquiry. Such a necessity the hon. member had failed to show to exist. He (Mr. Cowper) had read the papers connected with this case, and thought the verdict was not an improper one, and that the sentence of the Judge was fully borne out by the law. It had been reported to the Government that the prisoner was in ill-health, and for this reason the hard labour portion of his sentence had been remitted. He (Mr. Cowper) would not state the circumstances of this case; the trial had taken place according to the constitution of the country, a jury had decided, and he believed the Judge in passing sentence did his duty without feeling, and certainly not without a feeling of consideration. There was no case for the intervention of the Legislature, and he trusted the very injurious practice of bringing forward questions affecting the integrity of the administration of justice, without good grounds, would be abstained from in future.

Mr. REDMAN (amid loud cries of "Question") said, as far as the Judges were concerned, the administration of justice was as pure in this colony as in any country. The police case to which the hon. member for Morpeth referred had nothing to do with the Judges, but was only dragged into this question to create a prejudice against them. And in what could the hon. member make any connection between this gentleman (Mr. Chaucer) and Dr. Lang? Then as to the motives of the prisoner, a judge could not dive into his heart, but a man was supposed to intend the natural consequences of his own act. He was not tried by the Judge but by the jury; the Judge merely pronouncing sentence. The falsification of a register might do a great deal more harm than the hon. member for Morpeth seemed to imagine.

After an enquiry by Mr. ROTTON, by what authority the sentence was ameliorated,

The question was put and the motion negatived on the following division:—

Ayes, 2.

Mr. Buchanan, Lewis (Tellers.)

Noes, 38.

Mr. Cowper	Mr. Redman	Mr. Mate
Weekes	O'Brien	Meston
Rusden	Love	Raper
Morris	Dickson	Piddington
Dalgleish	Markham	Leary
Driver	Peisley	Haworth
Caldwell	Cunneen	Laycock
Sutherland	Wisdom	Allen
Egan	Rotton	Smart
Parkes	Hay	Hart
Dick	Wilson	Terry
Suttor	Lucas	Windeyer,
M'Arthur	Hoskins	Moriarty, (Tellers.)

PETITIONS.

Mr. SHEPHERD presented a petition against the resumption of the whole, or the appropriation of any portion, of the Field of Mars Common.

Petition received.

Petitions in favour of the Synods Bill were received on presentation respectively by the following hon. members:—Mr. Cowper (2), Mr. Moriarty (1), Mr. Peisley (1).

Two petitions against the same bill were received on presentation by Mr. Cowper.

Mr. PARKES presented a petition from a person named Robinson, at Yass, respecting the loss of some gold transmitted by escort. The prayer was that the case might be taken into consideration.

Petition received.

Mr. HAWORTH presented a petition from the Reverend T. C. Ewing, of St. Michael's Church, Wollongong, in favour of the passing of the Church of England Synods Bill.

Petition received.

Mr. SUTHERLAND presented a petition, numerously signed by persons residing in Chippendale and Redfern, against the passing of the Church of England Synods Bill.

Petition received.

PETITIONS TO BE PRINTED.

It was ordered by the House that the undermentioned petitions be printed:—

Petition presented by Mr. Wisdom on 4th April, in favour of the Church of England Synods Bill, from the Western Gold-fields.

Petition presented by Mr. Smart from the parish of St. Mark's, Alexandria, in favour of the Synods Bill.

Petition presented by Mr. Windeyer on the 5th April, against the Synods Bill.

Petition from Hartley, in favour of the Synods Bill, presented by Mr. Rotton on the 5th April.

Petition presented by Mr. Sutherland on the 5th of April, from William Dixon.

Petition presented by Mr. Dickson on the 2nd April, from the members of the Congregational Church, and other inhabitants of Newtown, against the passing of the Church of England Synods Bill.

Petition presented by Mr. Watt from certain inhabitants, members of the Church of England, resident in the Lachlan District, in favour of the Synods Bill.

Petition presented by Mr. Suttor on the 4th April, from the inhabitants of Kelso, in favour of the Synods Bill.

The petition presented by Mr. Atkinson on 4th April, from certain inhabitants of Pennant Hills, in favour of the Church of England Synods Bill.

The petition presented by Mr. Walker on the 3rd instant, from certain inhabitants of Windsor and district, relative to the erection of a public wharf at Windsor.

The petition presented by Mr. Leary from the minister, elders, and deacons of the Scots Church, Pitt-street, Sydney, against the Synods Bill.

The petition by Mr. Leary from the members of the Church of England of Campbelltown, in favour of the Church of England Synods Bill.

The petition presented by Mr. Lackey on Tuesday, 2nd instant, relative to the Synods Bill.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. COWPER now rose, on a point of order, to carry out what he conceived to be the wish of the House, as expressed on Friday last. On that day the House had declared that Tuesday should be given up to private business, but at the same time had expressed its willingness to give the consideration of the Legislative Council Bill the precedence over the other Orders of the Day. The Government were exceedingly anxious that this measure should be pressed forward so that full time for its consideration should be given to the other branch of the Legislature. He therefore begged to move, "That all the Orders of the Day—from No. 1 to No. 16 inclusive—be postponed until after order No. 2 of the Government business had been disposed of."

Mr. MESTON moved, as an amendment, "That orders No. 1 to 10 inclusive be postponed until after No. 11 had been disposed of." It was imperative that the Bill for Preventing the Extension of the Disease of Pleuro-pneumonia should be at once passed, as the disease was now so prevalent amongst the cattle on the very borders of the colony, that unless a remedy were applied at once, the most destructive consequences would follow.

Mr. MORRIS hoped the House would consent to this amendment, as the bill alluded to was really one of the utmost importance to the large grazing interests of this colony. It was only a very short one, and would not take more than a quarter of an hour to consider and get through. The disease, the spread of which it was intended to prevent, was now approaching the southern borders of the colony so very rapidly, that persons living on the frontier were in the greatest state of alarm, being entirely without protection. The Government of Victoria had not only passed laws upon the subject, but had also expended large sums in their endeavour to eradicate the disease; but every effort had been fruitless, and it had spread from district to district by means of the travelling stock that passed from one to another, and so carried with them the germ of the malady. The measure would not affect the stock of this colony, but would merely establish a kind of quarantine, through which cattle coming from Victoria would have to pass before they would be admitted into New South Wales. He would tell the House that so great was the terror which this disease had inspired in Victoria, that graziers there were preparing to move their stock by thousands, and unless the bill were passed this week New South Wales would be deluged by the herds that were flying from contagion, and that would assuredly introduce it amongst us. For this reason he hoped the House would accede to the amendment.

Mr. COWPER had no objection to do so.

Mr. PARKES suggested that the original motion should be withdrawn.

Both amendment and resolution were withdrawn, and the amendment of Mr. Meston was put as an original motion, and carried.

CATTLE DISEASE PREVENTION BILL.

Mr. MESTON moved the second reading of a bill to regulate the importation of cattle, with a view to prevent the introduction of infectious on contagious disorders. The hon. member said the passing of this bill was a necessity cast upon the Legislature at the present time by reason of the cattle disease having made its appearance in the sister colony of Victoria. This disease had created great ravages in England, Germany, America, and Norway, and having been imported into Victoria, it would soon reach the herds of this colony if some preventive measures were not adopted. Nothing but a vigorous quarantine could ward off the danger, and the sooner steps were taken the better, because the further northward the disease extended, the more terrible would be its effects. He begged to move the second reading of the bill.

Mr. MORRIS seconded the motion, which was put and passed.

On the motion of Mr. MESTON the Speaker then left the chair, and the House went into committee of the whole to consider the bill in detail.

Clause one ("Governor may by proclamation prohibit the introduction of cattle") having been read,

Mr. HART suggested that the clause was too extensive in its operation, and would place an undue power in the hands of the Executive. As it stood, it would prohibit the importation of all cattle, whereas it should only affect such as were diseased. He begged to move that after the word "cattle," in the ninth line, there be added the words "supposed to be infected with any contagious disease."

Mr. HAY said that, under ordinary circumstances, he could agree with the honorable member (Mr. Hart) in thinking this clause objectionable. But the danger which at present threatened them was one of an extraordinary character, and was only to be met by extraordinary means. (Hear, hear.) They could lay down no rules to avert the disease. All they could do was to arm the Government with power to meet the danger which now menaced one of the most important interests of the colony, trusting to them to exercise a sound discretion. If this amendment were passed the bill would be wholly useless. (Hear, hear.) In Victoria they were making strenuous efforts to root out the disorder, and to do so were prepared to sacrifice an immense amount of property. The people of Victoria would not look upon this bill as a piece of hostile legislation, for they are as much interested in preventing the spread of the disorder as we are. We hoped, therefore, that the amendment would be withdrawn. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WEEKES was glad to find the honorable member for Murray admitting the right of the House to legislate for the exclusion of anything that might affect the colony injuriously in a social or sanatory sense. He hoped when the Chinese Bill again came on, they should find the honorable member acting up to this doctrine by giving his support to that measure, which had for its object the removal of another source of danger.

Mr. HAY: We shall see.

Mr. MARKHAM agreed with the hon. member for Murray, that if the amendment were carried it would do away with all the usefulness of the bill. He believed if diseased cattle only were prohibited they would not exclude the disease, because it was impossible to say what cattle were diseased; therefore the importation of all cattle should be prohibited until the evil had ceased to exist.

Mr. WINDEYER believed the clause as it stood would prohibit the introduction of cattle for ever, and he was sure this was not intended by the framer of the bill. He moved that the word "other" be struck out.

Mr. HART said, although he was as willing as any hon. member to see this bill passed, he was not desirous of giving the Government too much power with regard to this matter. His only object was to confine this power of exclusion to diseased cattle, not to the importation of cattle arriving from other places where the disease did not exist.

Mr. WINDEYER asked the hon. member to withdraw his amendment for the present, in order that he might make a verbal amendment, because the clause at present was unintelligible.

Mr. HART consented to withdraw his amendment until the clause was verbally amended.

The clause was verbally amended to read thus:—"It shall be lawful for the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council by proclamation to prohibit the importation or introduction into the colony or into any port thereof from any specified place and for any specified time of any horned cattle and to authorise the destruction of any such cattle as may be introduced contrary to such prohibition."

Mr. HART again moved his amendment for the insertion after the words "cattle," in the ninth line, the words "supposed to be affected with that contagious disorder."

A discussion of some length ensued as to the desirability of placing so much power in the hands of the Government.

Mr. HAY said the whole object of the bill was to check the introduction of diseased cattle. If the hon. member had proposed the words in the English Act, he should not oppose it, but he could not support the amendment moved. He thought the clause of the English bill would have been much better than the clause proposed.

The amendment was put and negatived.

Mr. HART then moved, as a further amendment, that the following words be added to the clause:—"For the purpose of preventing the introduction of any infectious or contagious disorder among the cattle or other animals of the said colony."

After brief discussion, the amendment was put and negatived, on a division of 35 to 2.

The clause, as amended, was put and passed.

Clause 2. "Governor may proclaim regulations."

Mr. MESTON having moved this clause, an amendment was moved by Mr. WINDEYER, in the second line of the clause, whereby the word "all" was struck out.

Mr. WILSON then moved, as a further amendment, the omission in the next following line (line 14), of the words "imported or introduced into the colony."

After some remarks from Mr. ROTTON, which did not reach the gallery,

Mr. HAY said that it would be desirable to have a means of reimbursement to those persons who might be the introducers of cattle into the colony it might be subsequently found necessary to destroy."

Mr. WILSON urged, at some length, that the pleuro-pneumonia was sometimes long latent in an animal's system. If his amendments were not carried, there would be no power to destroy imported cattle infected with pneumonia.

Mr. MORIARTY did not think that any animal could retain this disease for two or more years as some hon. members seemed to think.

Mr. WILSON explained that he believed this disease in cattle to be of an hereditary character.

Mr. MORIARTY considered pleuro-pneumonia a disease which might arise, any day or night, in man or beast. It might be epidemic. He saw no reason why it might not be originated here as well as in Victoria. He should like to see a power introduced here to arrest the disease when it got amongst the stock of the colony.

After a few remarks from Mr. HAY, the amendment was agreed to, and the words struck out.

On the motion of Mr. WILSON, the clause was further amended by making it include "propagation" as well as importation of diseased cattle.

Mr. WILSON then moved the omission of that section of the clause referring to the submission of imported cattle to quarantine.

Mr. HAY opposed this amendment, on the grounds that the disease had come from England, and that it was necessary before allowing them to mix with our herds to ascertain whether imported cattle were diseased or not.

Mr. WILSON thought this provision would be of no use, as the disease might lie dormant for a long time.

Mr. REDMAN and Mr. SUTTOR opposed the amendment.

The amendment was put and negatived, and after the addition of the word "propagated" at the end, the clause was passed.

Clause 4. "Proclamation when published to become law."

Mr. ROTTON called attention to the circumstance that provision was made for compensation to owners whose cattle were destroyed.

Mr. MESTON moved, that the blanks in this clause be filled up by making the penalty for violation of the proclamation under this Act, not more than £50, nor less than £10, to be recovered before two justices of the peace in a summary manner.

Mr. REDMAN thought it should be left to the discretion of the informer, as to whether he should lay his information before a police court or before any other court, such as the District Court.

Mr. WINDEYER questioned whether the penalty was sufficient.

After a few remarks from Mr. HAY,

The clause was amended as proposed, and carried.

Clause 5—"Duration and short title."

On the motion of Mr. MORRIS, it was agreed that the Act should continue for two years, unless repealed or amended; and that the short title be "The Cattle Disease Prevention Act."

The clause as amended was agreed to as part of the bill.

Mr. ROTTON then proposed a new clause providing for compensation to owners of all cattle destroyed under this Act, except for such as as might have been imported or introduced in violation of the proclamation.

Mr. REDMAN thought this would induce apathy as to the state of herds.

Mr. SUTTOR said if this clause were passed, they would have to establish some fund from which to pay the compensation.

Mr. HAY would not object to the whole of the cattle in the colony being taxed, to afford reasonable compensation for cattle destroyed on account of this serious disease; but he thought they might authorise the Government to pay it out of the consolidated revenue. If compensation was provided for without a fund being provided, owners would have to seek it by action at law, thus making their disaster ruinous.

Mr. COWPER said it was not competent to provide in this bill that compensation be paid out of the consolidated revenue, as in order to do so, it would be necessary that it be originated by message from his Excellency. If a man had disease among his cattle he could not be entitled to much compensation, as if not destroyed they would die of disease. But if compensation was to be provided, it must be by the establishment of a special fund, or by message from the Governor-General for its appropriation from the consolidated revenue.

Mr. ROTTON and Mr. HAY expressed hopes that if no special provision of this kind were made, the Government would not be opposed to granting compensation in cases where the destruction of cattle under this Act would incur great hardship upon persons who could not be supposed to attempt its violation.

Mr. ROTTON withdrew his new clause.

The preamble was formally amended, as also the title, so as to include propagation (with importation and introduction) of diseased cattle, under the provisions of the bill.

The bill was reported to the House with amendments, the report adopted, and the third reading of the bill fixed in order of the day for to-morrow.

On the motion of Mr. COWPER (who referred to indisposition on the part of the Speaker), the House, at ten minutes before eleven, adjourned until three o'clock this day.

LANGUAGE USED BY THE CHIEF JUSTICE—REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

MR. GRAY, as chairman, brought up yesterday the report of the select committee appointed last week to inquire into and report upon certain language used by the Chief Justice. The evidence taken was very brief, and the determination of the committee will be seen from the report. Previous to the examination of the witnesses a letter was forwarded to the Chief Justice by the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, informing him of the appointment of, and the course about to be taken by, the committee, in order to afford him an opportunity of being present, if he thought fit, during the examination. To that letter Sir A. Stephen replied:—

Hyde Park, Friday evening.

Sir,—On returning home from my chambers, at five o'clock, this afternoon, I had the honour of receiving your letter, apprising me that a committee had been appointed by the Legislative Assembly to inquire into certain language reported to have been used by me on Tuesday last, "reflecting" (so you cite the terms of the resolution) "on the character of the House; that the committee would sit to-morrow morning, for the examination of witnesses named by you, and that the object of your information was to afford me the opportunity of being present, if I thought fit to be so."

In reply, I beg you to convey my acknowledgments to the committee for the permission thus extended to me; and to inform the chairman, with many thanks for his courtesy, that I do not propose to avail myself of it.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) ALFRED STEPHEN.

REPORT.

The select committee of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on the 4th instant, "to inquire into and report upon certain language reflecting upon the character of this House, reported to have been used by his Honor the Chief Justice, while judicially engaged in the Supreme Court of this colony, on Tuesday, the 2nd instant, with power to send for persons and papers, and further empowered to sit on Saturday the 6th and Monday the 8th instant"—have agreed to the following report.

Your committee have examined the Attorney-General, Mr. W. B. Dalley, Mr. J. Williams, Crown Solicitor, Mr. E. K. Silvester, and the Rev. W. Ridley (reporters of the two daily papers), and Mr. James Carroll, a solicitor of the Supreme Court. These gentlemen were present on the occasion referred to. According to their evidence the language used was as follows:—

A prisoner arraigned for trial, having been permitted to make some observations to the Court, said, "I object to being tried by your Honor" (addressing the Chief Justice), "because you have prejudicial feelings against me." On this his Honor, mistaking the word "prejudical" for "political," said, "Why should I have political feelings against you—are you a member of Parliament."

But it does not appear to your committee that the Chief Justice had any intention to reflect upon the character of your honorable House, which renders it necessary to take further steps in the matter.

T. A. MURRAY, Chairman.

Legislative Assembly Chambers, Sydney, April 9th, 1861.

THE WEATHER AND THE RAILWAY.—The traffic on the Campbelltown line was again interrupted yesterday, from the effects of the heavy rain of Monday. The first down train was stopped at the Parramatta junction by order of the Traffic Manager, who apprehended danger from the report that a portion of the line had been under water. The precaution turned out to have been premature, as the damage sustained at a spot about a mile and a-half on this side of Campbelltown, being very trifling, could have been quickly sufficiently repaired to have allowed of a train being taken across; or, if that had been impracticable, the first trains from either end might have been brought to the spot, and have exchanged passengers. The second up and down trains were started, and the damage having been temporarily repaired, arrived at their destinations safely, though somewhat behind their time. The Traffic Manager was, no doubt, anxious to avoid the possibility of an accident; but until it has been ascertained that the condition of the line is such as to render travelling unsafe, it is very undesirable that the traffic should be stopped, and where this is done unnecessarily the public have good reason to complain.

ERRATUM.—In the Money Article, of yesterday, the Raven, by a mistake, was said "*to have arrived*" with 640 ozs. 5 dwts. of gold-dust instead of "*Entries were passed at the Custom for that quantity of gold-dust per Raven, for Hongkong.*"

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

THE following is the Bill to regulate the importation of Cattle, for the purpose of preventing the introduction or propagation of Contagious or Infectious Disorders, as it passed through committee yesterday.

Whereas it is expedient to check the introduction or propagation in the colony of Pleuro-Pneumonia or other disease among horned cattle Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:—

1. It shall be lawful for the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council by proclamation to prohibit the importation or introduction into the colony or into any port thereof from any specified place and for any specified time of any horned cattle and to authorise the destruction of any such cattle as may be introduced contrary to such prohibition.

2. It shall also be lawful for the Governor with the like advice by like proclamation to make such regulations respecting any horned cattle as may be deemed necessary for preventing the introduction or propagation of any contagious or infectious disorder whether by submitting such cattle to any specified system of quarantine or by the destruction of any such cattle found or suspected to be infected or of any hay straw fodder or other article whereby there may be danger of any infection or contagion being introduced or propagated.

3. Every such proclamation as aforesaid shall within fourteen days after the date thereof be twice published in the *Gazette* and shall upon such second publication but not sooner have the full force of law. And every such proclamation shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament forthwith if then sitting and if not within fourteen days after the commencement of the then next session.

4. All horned Cattle imported or introduced into the colony contrary to any such proclamation or to any regulation established thereby or thereunder may be seized and shall be forfeited in like manner as any contraband goods liable to be seized and forfeited under any law relating to the Customs And every person concerned in importing or introducing or attempting to import or introduce any cattle in violation of any such proclamation or regulation shall for every such offence upon conviction thereof be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds and not less than ten pounds to be recovered by any person sueing for the same in any court of competent jurisdiction before two or more Justices of the Peace in a summary manner.

5. This Act shall continue in force for the period of two years from the date of the passing thereof and be styled and may be cited as the "Cattle Disease Prevention Act of 1861."

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION, THIS DAY.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN.—At the Cattle Market, at 2 o'clock, Horses.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Trucks, Gigs, Spring Carts, Dogcarts, Saddles, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At their Warehouse, at 11 o'clock, Pilot Cloth, President Cloth, Brown Magenta, Side Cloths, Drapery, Clothing, Sealskin Mantles, Hats, Scotch Tweed, Ladies' Straw Hats, Damaged Kid Gloves.

MR. C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Drapery, Clothing, Hats, Belts, Blankets, Tents, &c.; at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Carpets, Hearthrugs, Damaged Waterproof Coats.

MR. W. WILLIAMS.—At his Stores, at 11 o'clock, Pigs, Faces, Bacon, Hay, Maize, Bran, Flour, Oats, Hides, Pigs, &c.

MR. H. VAUGHAN.—On the premises, Surry Hills, at 12 o'clock, Land and Houses.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND CO.—On the premises, George-street, North, at 11 o'clock, Horse, Dray, Harness, Beef and Mutton, Harness Casks, Boxes, Stock-in-Trade, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Drays, Carts, Dogcarts, Carriages, Harness, &c.

MESSRS. FRITH AND PAYTEN.—At their Stores, at 11 o'clock, Registered Grates, Shovels, Picks, Pit Saws, Ironmongery, Saddlery, Whips, Iron Bedsteads, Platedware, Needles, Pens, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—On the premises, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Confectionary, Show Glasses, Tools, &c.

MR. J. M. HUGHES.—On the Premises, 4, King-street, at 10 o'clock, Unredeemed Pledges.

MR. J. F. STAFF.—At Parramatta, at 11 o'clock, Bar and Household Furniture, Ornaments, Lamps, &c.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Boots, Clothing, Firearms, Watches, &c.

MR. C. ADRAIN.—At his New Rooms, at 2 o'clock, Clothing, Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Guns, &c.

MR. FREDERICK BRADLY.—On the premises, next Pardoe's Wharf, Balmain, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Plated and Glassware; also a Skiff with Gear complete.

WESLEYAN ORDINATION SERVICE.—The Rev. James Calvert, who for a number of years laboured as a missionary in the Fiji Group, having been induced by consideration of the necessities of that mission, caused partly by the decease of some and the disease of other of his fellow labourers, but chiefly by reason of the increased demand for ministers caused by the success which has accompanied the missionaries in those islands, to return thither, lately arrived here from England by the Liberator, accompanied by the Revs. Joseph White, Joseph Nettleton, Francis Tait, George Gibson, John F. Horsley, and Frank Firth, recommended by the English Conference to the mission work of the Australasian Conference. These, with the Rev. John Clifton, who had completed his probationary period under the direction of the colonial Conference, were last evening set apart by ordination to the exercise of the Christian ministry in connection with the Wesleyan Methodist Church. The preparatory services were, on Monday evening, held in the Bourke-street Church, when after the usual religious services, the young ministers severally addressed the congregation, giving an account of their conversion, of their present experience, and of their reasons for the belief that they were called to preach the Gospel. Last evening the services were concluded in the Chippendale church. After singing a hymn, the Rev. the President (S. Rabone) called upon the Revs. G. Hurst and S. Ironside to engage in prayer, when the Rev. J. Eggleston, the general secretary of the Australasian Wesleyan Missionary Society, introduced to the President the candidates for ordination. The President conducted the ordination service, being assisted by the Rev. John Eggleston in the administration of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and by the Revs. J. Calvert, W. J. Davis, S. Ironside, and G. Hurst, in the imposition of hands. A most impressive charge was delivered by the President, and the services concluded with singing and prayer. On both occasions, notwithstanding the state of the weather, very large congregations were assembled. The John Wesley is expected to sail in about ten days, when five of the young ministers will accompany the Rev. James Calvert to Fiji, and two will proceed with the Rev. W. J. Davis (who also is returning a second time) to the Tongan Group.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.—During the consideration, in committee, of the Cattle Disease Prevention Bill, yesterday evening, in the Legislative Assembly, the following telegraphic message, from Deniliquin, was received by the hon. member for Murray (Mr. Hay). "There is great alarm here about pleuro-pneumonia. A public meeting was held at Deniliquin yesterday, at which the following resolutions were passed:—1. 'That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is expedient that immediate steps should be taken to prevent the introduction and spread of pleuro-pneumonia in New South Wales; and that it is the duty of Parliament to pass, without delay, an enactment to prohibit the entry of cattle, whether working bullocks or otherwise, into this colony from Victoria.' 2. 'With a view to carry out the object expressed in the previous resolution, the following gentlemen be requested to put themselves in communication with Mr. Hay, M.P., to urge him to obtain leave to introduce a bill for the prevention of the introduction of pleuro-pneumonia into this colony, viz., Mr. Phillips, Mr. M'Laurin, Mr. Dun, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Robertson.'"

NEW ROADS.—The following parish roads have been formally marked and opened by the proper officer, and are now open for public use:—The line of road from Tenilba to Raymond Terrace, mentioned in the *Government Gazette* of the 28th September last, No. 182; and the line of road from a reserved road, near Mount Keera, at Fairy Meadow, to the road leading from Wollongong to Bulli, mentioned in the *Government Gazette* of the 2nd October last, No. 183.

FIELD OF MARS AND HUNTER'S HILL COMMON.—A meeting of persons entitled to the use of the said common, took place at Cowell's Inn, Ryde (as per notice posted at the nearest police-office, and on the Common, as per Act of Council), at noon, on Monday the 8th instant, for the purpose of electing two trustees to fill the place of Messrs. Isaac Shepherd and James Bellamy, who had resigned their trusts. Shortly after twelve o'clock, a goodly number of commoners having assembled, Mr. Drinkwater, the only trustee, took the chair, when Mr. Isaac Shepherd and Mr. James Bellamy were re-elected. A vote of thanks was given to the chairman, and the meeting separated, well satisfied with the re-election of their old friends.

AN ABSCONDER.—Henry Sanderson, late town surveyor to the municipality of Glebe, who had been charged with embezzlement, and absconded from his bail, has been arrested at Albury, and forwarded under escort to Sydney.

UPPER CASTLEREAGH RIVER.—Writing on the 2nd instant, our correspondent says:—During the last fortnight the weather here has been delightful, with occasional moderate showers, which generally fall during the night, which did not interfere with, or interrupt out-of-doors workers in their diurnal avocations. Peaches and grapes are abundant this season, though, with some exceptions, the quality of the former is very inferior, and, wanting in the luscious flavour and agreeable aroma that give zest to peaches as a dessert.

ANOTHER HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT STONEY PINCH.—Mr. L. Moore, of the Running Stream, was stopped by two armed ruffians near Stoney Pinch, on Tuesday, who, after ordering him to dismount, conducted him down a gully, and there robbed him of a £10 and £20 note, three cheques, and a promissory note for £10. They then tied him to a tree, from which they eventually released him, ordering him on no account to look back before reaching Lamrock's. They kept possession of the horse, saddle, &c. While Mr. Moore was tied up, one of the fellows paid several visits to the highroad, during one of those Mr. Cadell, jun., and Mr. Cox came up and were stopped and asked several impudent questions respecting Mr. Fitzgerald, telling them that he was "Little Jack's mate," and that the mail would have been stuck up that day had not one of them been drunk. On receiving information of the occurrence, Mr. Hardy and a constable immediately proceeded to the spot, but returned on Wednesday night, their horses being thoroughly knocked up; they found Mr. Moore's horse and saddle. Mr. Hardy is satisfied it is the same party who robbed the mail. They are provided with a tent, and had been a short distance beyond Lamrock's.—*Western Post.*

TWO DAYS' Auction Sale of Drapery, &c.—Messrs. W. Dean and Co., request us to direct the attention of drapers, warehousemen, shippers, and others to their very extensive sale of seasonable drapery, slops, &c., just landed, commencing to-day at eleven o'clock prompt. For further particulars see advertisements.—ADV.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—April 9.

Grafton (s.), 200 tons, Captain Creer, from Clarence River the 8th instant. Passengers—Messrs. Paxton, Addison, Miller, French, Rawlinson, Rev. Mr. Gordon, and 4 in the steerage. C. and R. R. Co., agents.

Mimosa (s.), 200 tons, Captain Mailler, from Port Macquarie the 8th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Manson, Mrs. Ralfe, Miss Hoyle, and 2 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—April 9.

Wonga Wonga (s.), for Melbourne.
Yarra Yarra (s.), for Brisbane.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—April 9.

William, for Port Macquarie; Alcyone, for San Francisco; Lady Denison, for Launceston; Adolphus Yates, and Gertrude, for South Sea Islands; Edmund Walfram, for California, via Newcastle; Comet, and Cheetah, for Taranaki.

CLEARANCES.—April 9.

Cheetah, schooner, 119 tons, Captain Holford, for Taranaki.

Wonga Wonga (s.), 700 tons, Captain D. Walker, for Melbourne. Passengers—Rev. H. M'Kail, Mrs. M'Kail, 2 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. B. Cobham, Mrs. F. Cobham, Mrs. Windeyer, Mrs. Norris, Miss Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. Punch, Mrs. Cookson, Mrs. Freeman, Miss Brocklesby, Miss Clampett, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gibson, Messrs. H. Cohen, J. C. Poole, Mein, Synnott, T. Harper, Mears, Stuart, Anderson, Young, E. Stafford, Mower, and 43 in the steerage. For Eden—2 in the steerage.

Yarra Yarra (s.), 560 tons, Captain Bell, for Brisbane. Passengers—Mr. A. E. Deighton, Mr. T. E. Lance, Mr. Henry Lange, Mr. B. E. Whitbread, Mr. O. Kimmerer, Mrs. Quinland, Mr. G. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, Mr. C. Clark, Mr. W. Wood, Miss Gaden, Mr. M'Clintock, Mr. A. Cameron, Mr. M'Dougall, Mr. N. Buchanan, Mr. A. Ivory, Mrs. Hopkins, Mr. R. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Bell and 2 servants, Mr. I. Foote, Miss Darvall, and 27 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—April 9.

Kiama (s.), from Wollongong and Kiama, with 54 kegs butter, 27 bags wheat, 3 coops poultry, 4 cases eggs, 8 horses; William IV. (s.), from Moruya, with 300 bags potatoes, 9 bags wheat. Warlock, from Bellambi, with 60 tons coal; Nil Desperandum with 36,000 shingles; Unity, from Morpeth, with 23 tons coal 49 bags wheat, 225 bags bran; Nowra, from Wollongong, with 56 tons coal; Margaret and Mary, Venus, from Newcastle, with 136 tons coal, 15 tons coke; Concord, from Jervis Bay, with 42 bags wheat, 107 cheeses, 3 kegs butter, 12 bags oats, 1 coop fowls; William and Ann, from Shell Harbour, with 40 kegs butter, 30 pigs, 3 calves, 20 bags wheat, 1 ton maize, 3 cases eggs; City of Newcastle (s.), from Morpeth, with 76 bales wool, 230 bales hay, 43 bags flour, 23 bags bran, 30 bags maize, 16 bags oysters, 6 horses, 6 coops poultry, 8 cases fish.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—April 9.

Nil Desperandum, for Lake Macquarie; Nowra, for Wollongong; Carnation, for Manning River; Sarah Ann, for Brisbane Water.

EXPORTS.—April 9.

Cheetah, for Taranaki: 5 cases sugar candy, H. Burns; 9 boxes tobacco, 22,243 lbs. sugar, 124 half-chests tea, 2068 lbs. coffee, 680 bags biscuits, 15 casks rice, 23 casks salt, 3 cases pepper, 130 boxes candles, 185 bags maize, 397 bags oats, Smith, Peate, and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—
For Taranaki.—By the Cheetah, this day, at noon, if not underway.
For Port Curtis.—By the Emily Hort, this day, at noon, if not underway.
For Tahiti.—By the Dorado, this day, at noon, if not underway.
For Auckland.—By the Tawera, this day, at noon.
For Port Denison.—By the Buonaparte, this day, at 6 p.m.
For Gladstone and Rockhampton.—By the Eagle (s.), on Thursday, at 5·30 p.m.
For Fiji.—By the Yarra on Friday, at 6 p.m.

MAILS BY THE NORTHAM.

General Post Office, April 9th, 1861.

The mails by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer NORTHAM, will be made up at this office on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 9 a.m. for all letters not addressed to the United Kingdom, and at 11 a.m. for all letters so addressed. Newspapers must be posted one hour before the letters, i.e., at 8 and 10 a.m. respectively.

The following mails will be despatched, viz.:—To the United Kingdom, via Marseilles and via Southampton. To France, and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France). To the Northern countries of Europe, via (when marked) Trieste. To Melbourne, Tasmania, Adelaide, Western Australia, Mauritius, Suez, Alexandria, Malta, Aden, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, Manila, China, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena.

Registered letters not addressed to the United Kingdom will not be received after 4 p.m. 20th instant, but letters addressed to the United Kingdom will be registered from 9 to 10 a.m. 22nd instant. All letters and newspapers not otherwise marked will be forwarded by this opportunity. Letters intended to be transmitted by any of the special routes above mentioned, viz., "via Marseilles" (in closed mail to France), or "via Trieste," must be so addressed.

Rates.—All letters going to or through the United Kingdom must be prepaid; and the additional charge on those sent "via Marseilles," is 3d. the quarter-ounce. On letters addressed "by the closed mail to France," the colonial postage only (6d. the half-ounce) is required. On letters sent "via Trieste," the postage (as already notified) is 1s. the half-ounce.

W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General.

N.B.—All letters posted in the iron letter receivers, must be so posted before 7 a.m., 22nd instant.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards, April 9: Gazelle, brig, 260 tons, Captain Stafford, for New Caledonia.

The Grafton (s.), from Clarence River, crossed the bar at 10 a.m. on the 8th, arriving here at 4.30 p.m. yesterday, having been detained five days inside the bar, owing to a fresh in the river caused by incessant rain. She had moderate variable winds the whole of the passage. The Urara (s.), hence arrived off the heads on Sunday morning, but was unable to take the bar until the 8th instant. The Samson, (s.), bound to Wide Bay, passed the Clarence at 9 a.m. on the 7th. The Grafton brings up 31 bales wool, 30 bags wheat, 270 bags maize, 247 ounces gold, 2 coops fowls, 2 cases eggs.

With a view to prevent disappointment to shippers whose cargo was shut out of the Yarra Yarra, the Boomerang has been put on this week as an extra boat, and will leave for Brisbane on Friday evening.

The Mimosa (s.) brings up 13 bags wheat and sundries.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

April 9.—9 a.m.—Albury, N.N.E., very fine.
Gundagai, calm, very fine.
Kiandra, N.W., fine and clear.
Yass, S.W., very light, cloudy.
Goulburn, E.S.E. cloudy.
Bathurst, S.E., cloudy, showery.
Newcastle, E.S.E., fresh, raining.

STATE OF THE LINES.

Intercolonial, communication perfect.
Northern " "
Kiandra " "
Western " "
Railway " "
South Head " "
Adelaide " "

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

April 8.—Macclesfield, schooner, 115 tons, Ross, from Melbourne.
April 8.—Druid, barque, 285 tons, Short, from Melbourne.
April 8.—Overmann, Danish barque, 290 tons, Gotsch, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURE.

April 8.—Valiant, brig, Brodie, for Melbourne, with 330 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

April 8.—Elfin, Rose, Tiger, Guiding Star, Iona, Gazelle, from Sydney.

Trial of Manby's Apparatus.—On Saturday, a large number of people assembled on the breakwater, near the Lifeboat House, to witness some experimental shots fired from Manby's apparatus, and inspect the lifeboat. At 9.30 a.m., according to notice previously given, the firing commenced. The first shot, with a charge of 2 ounces and 2½ lb. shot, with a line attached, fired along the beach, attained the distance of 65 fathoms; second shot, with 4 ounces' charge, 90 fathoms; third shot, with 6 ounce charge, 115 fathoms. This appeared to be the greatest range, as the charge was subsequently increased to eight and ten ounces, and no greater distance could be obtained. On two occasions the line parted, and the shot lost. Much interest appeared to be taken in the experiment. Captain Allen, Harbour Master superintended the firing, and gave the necessary directions during the trial. It is undoubtedly a most valuable invention, and one by which many lives have been saved. The result of the experiments seemed to give general satisfaction to those present, as to its utility and service, at the same time it is not so well adapted for this port, as the distance to which a line can be carried is only little more than half the width from the Breakwater to the Oyster Bank, where vessels are generally lost; still it would be of invaluable service for other parts near our port.

PORT OF SYDNEY.

IMPORTS—April 9.

Corks, 49 cases	£90	Papers, 9 cases	£55
Candles, 250 cases	400	Pickles, 46 cases	92
Clothing, 1 case	10	Rice, 25 tons	420
Drapery, 1 package	5	Slates, 30,000	300
Effects, 1 case	10	Stationery, 2 cases	55
Fruits, 100 cases	200	Skins, 1 bale	5
Horseshoes, 25 casks	270	Tallow, 4 casks	120
Hides, 18 packages	6	Wire, 46 coils	40
Molasses, 20 hogsheads	80	Wine, 1 cask	10
Machinery, 9 packages	710	Wool, 124 bales	4090

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
April 9.	8·30 a.m.	S.E.	Light, and rain.
	Noon.	N.E.	Ditto, and cloudy.
	5 p.m.	S.E.	Moderate and ditto.

Agricultural Society of New South Wales.—A meeting of the committee of the society was held at Parramatta on Saturday last, when it was unanimously resolved that a deputation, consisting of Messrs. Lackey, Pye, Rodd, and Holroyd should wait upon his Excellency Sir John Young, to solicit him to become the patron of the society, and to invite him to the exhibition of the society, and to dine with the members afterwards. At the same meeting the following gentlemen were proposed as judges at the ensuing exhibition:—For bulls: Messrs. E. Cox, W. H. Suttor, and J. Edrop. For cows: Messrs. J. K. Cleeve, W. H. Suttor, and G. Cox. For fat beasts: Messrs. J. K. Cleeve, W. York, and J. Devlin, jun. For thorough-bred stock: Messrs. J. Downes, J. Lackey, and R. Richards. For cart stock: Messrs. J. M'Donald, E. Powell, and J. Pye. For pigs: Messrs. J. M'Donald, J. Edrop, and R. Hill. For poultry: Messrs. D. Bradley, V. Moyse, and D. Maitland. For farm produce: Sir William Macarthur, Messrs. J. M'Donald, and H. Harvey. For colonial wine: Sir William Macarthur, Messrs. Williams and Good. For agricultural implements: Messrs. J. Yeomans, E. Powell, and A. T. Holroyd. For ploughing: Messrs. J. Macarthy, J. Chaseling, and J. Yeomans. It was also determined that the judges (except for ploughing) should be on the Society's ground at Parramatta not later than ten o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, the 23rd instant, and that the ploughing match should take place at noon on the following day.

In the Insolvent Estate of J. Collins, Market-street.—By order of the official assignee. This Day.—Mr. Charles Teakle requests us to direct the attention of the trade to his sale, This Day, at his rooms, at half-past ten o'clock precisely, of the entire stock of the above insolvent; also, at twelve o'clock, damaged waterproof coats, general drapery, trimmings, velvets, &c. All without the slightest reserve.—Adv.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

1861. April.		Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Morn.	High Water After.
10	Wednesday	6 21	5 30	7 43	8 6

Moon.—New, this day, 5h. 1m. p.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1861.

In the Legislative Council, yesterday, Mr. Hunt gave notice of a question in reference to a nautical reformatory.

A somewhat lengthy debate took place on the motion for resuming proceedings on the Pitt-street Tramway Bill.

Mr. Johnson, Mr. Want, and others, opposed the vesting of the surface and soil in the Commissioner of Railways, and the clause was finally amended on the motion of the President, in committee, so as to remove the objection, leaving to the Commissioner all powers necessary for making the tramway.

The bill was gone through, and reported with amendments.

The House went into committee on the Enforcement of Claims against the Crown Bill. All the clauses to the fourteenth were passed without amendment. This, on the motion of the Attorney-General, was altered so as to agree with the English Act—the provision as to her Majesty's private debts therein contained being struck out on the motion of Mr. Johnson.

The bill was reported with amendments.

The Tolls Act Amendment Bill was recommitted for a verbal amendment, and again reported.

The remainder of the business was postponed.

The Legislative Assembly met yesterday, at twenty-five minutes past three o'clock.

Mr. Gray, on behalf of the Speaker, brought up the report of the Committee on Privilege appointed to enquire into certain language reported to have been used by the Chief Justice.

The report was read by the Clerk.

Mr. Shepherd presented a petition having reference to the Field of Mars Common.

Mr. Cowper presented a petition against the Synods Bill, and two petitions in favour of the same measure.

Petitions were also presented in favour of the Synods Bill by Captain Moriarty and Mr. Peisley.

Mr. Meston moved that the report of the select committee on the state of the magistracy be adopted by the House.

Mr. Cowper thought this report, which they were asked to adopt, was as ill-written and ill-considered a document as he ever met with; and no single word had been said in support of it; he concluded that the mover himself considered that it could not be supported. In opposition to this report, he was of opinion that paid magistrates should not be appointed in any case where private gentlemen could be found to do the duty; and, again, he thought the Government had been chiefly blamed for appointing too many magistrates instead of too few. In other respects the recommendations of the report were equally ill-considered.

Mr. Morris moved that the debate be adjourned for a fortnight, which was negatived by 27 to 10.

Mr. Hay thought the report deserved more attention than it seemed to receive. The committee was appointed with the warm approval of the Secretary for Lands, and the report was adopted unanimously by the committee. Though he approved of some of its recommendations—particularly that itinerating police magistrates should be appointed in districts where suitable persons could not be found for the Commission of the Peace—still he could not vote for the report, which appeared to him of an impracticable character.

Mr. Rusden defended the report, and should vote for its adoption.

Mr. Markham thought that, though not perfect, the report was truthful; and, that its recommendations, if adopted, would have a beneficial effect.

Mr. Allen condemned the report, and should vote against it.

Mr. Meston replied to the objections of the Colonial Secretary.

The House then divided, and the motion was negatived, by 26 to 16.

Mr. Rusden moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to the licensing of public-houses.

Mr. Cowper thought it would be better to postpone this bill till next session.

After some observations from Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Cunneen, Mr. Egan, Mr. Redman, and Mr. Dalgleish, leave to introduce the bill was given.

Mr. Parkes presented a petition from Samuel Robinson, complaining of the loss of gold while in charge of the gold escort, and praying relief.

Mr. Haworth presented a petition in favour of the Synods Bill.

Mr. Sutherland presented a petition against the same bill.

On the motion of Mr. Hart, returns were ordered of public documents relating to the working of the Insolvent Court to be referred to the committee sitting on the state of the insolvent law.

Mr. Buchanan moved for a committee to inquire into the conduct of Mr. Justice Wise in sentencing the Rev. W. Chaucer to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour. Mr. Chaucer had all along evinced a desire to do right in the matter charged against him, though he had acted imprudently. When it had been proved that he had no intention of committing a crime, the Judge sentenced this respected clergyman to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour, and the day previous an indescribable savage, who had kicked a woman to death, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. It was pretty evident that in reality we had one law for the rich and another for the poor. He believed that Mr. Chaucer had been dealt with thus severely on account of his connection with Dr. Lang.

Mr. Cowper could give no countenance to this motion. The mover had failed to show any case of necessity for this enquiry. There was no reason to suppose that the verdict of the jury was not a proper one, or that the Judge had exceeded his duty.

After some remarks from Mr. Redman, in condemnation of the motion, the House divided, and the committee was refused by 39 to 2.

A large number of petitions were ordered to be printed, on motions made by different members.

The other notices of motion were postponed.

Mr. Cowper desired to ascertain the wish of the House respecting the Legislative Council Bill. He should move *pro forma* that the orders of the day be postponed till after the order for the further consideration of the Legislative Council Bill.

Mr. Dick opposed the motion.

Mr. Meston moved as an amendment "that the orders of the day before No. 11 be postponed." He made that motion that they might proceed without delay with the bill to prevent the spread of the cattle disease—a matter of the greatest urgency.

Mr. Morris supported the amendment.

Mr. Cowper thereupon withdrew his motion, and the amendment was put and passed as a substantive motion.

On the motion of Mr. Meston, the Cattle Disease Prevention Bill was read a second time, and the House went into committee to consider the bill in detail. After a lengthened discussion the clauses of the bill were passed, the principal provision being to prohibit the introduction of diseased cattle.

The Chairman then left the chair, reported the bill with amendments, and the report was adopted by the House.

The House adjourned at eight minutes before eleven o'clock till three o'clock this day.

The truce at Taranaki will be welcomed, no doubt, by all who desire to stop the effusion of blood. Perhaps, considering the number of combatants, few contests have been so costly. We have lost some two hundred gallant men, among them several officers in the flower of life, and who would have been capable of serving their country in any great crisis of its fate. The natives have had their reverses, but they will return with the consciousness that they have not been conquered, and that they have inflicted more injury than they have received.

Never, however, was a war more indefensible—never were the blessings of civilization more ungratefully returned on those who bestowed them. The native, under the shield of the British power, was enabled to enjoy in full all the advantages of our commerce and our administration, while the cost fell on the British population. He was petted by a large number of Englishmen, who considered his religious interests with the enthusiasm of philanthropy and the partiality of a sect, while the English immigrant was suspected, snubbed, and kept down.

We have now, however, to look at the position of affairs as they are disclosed by our late intelligence, and form an opinion from the rather scanty facts, of the prospects of permanent peace. To us, then, we confess, that prospect appears very uncertain. Judging from our past experience of the natives, we see nothing in the whole affair than a new ruse of war. Our military approaches towards their position showed them that it was tenable no longer. They had to obviate the difficulties of escape, the prospect of retaliation. Their loud shouts of welcome to the interpreters, whom they had before received with sullen defiance, and just after they had fired upon our troops, was, we strongly suspect, simulated joy. Their pledges of submission ensured their unmolested retirement; but their real temper was displayed by their continued devastations. They carried off their booty and their arms, and they have only to build another pah, and resume the war when the spring shall make fighting a little more pleasurable in the open air. Meantime, they know that they have destroyed the homesteads which dotted the abandoned lands, that many of its inhabitants have finally quitted the country, that beneath the sod are no small number of their neighbours who have perished in the war. Many murders have been committed by the Maories, innocent children have fallen under their hatchets, the property of men beside whom they lived for years past has been carried away by them, and crimes never pardoned to subjects have hitherto enjoyed impunity. We have yet to learn what securities have been taken for the punishment of the criminals, or whether are murder and robbery to be legalised and covered with the flag of rebellion.

We have no wish indeed, while deploring the impunity of sheer robbery and murder, to visit the rebellion of the natives with the penalties of treason. But unless the Government intend to have a return of war every spring, it must adopt a policy which shall make treason impossible. We can easily suppose a native chief assenting to a truce, but that is not submission. There are no native towns to seize, no native property to confiscate—none on whom fines can be imposed. The warrior has left the disputed land waste and worthless; but it is necessary that an army should remain to hold possession. It has been alleged that the chiefs, while they have feudal rights in the soil, cannot bind or be amenable for their followers. They will probably evade any further pledge, but if they give one they may at any time shelter themselves under the pretence of inability. So far then as our news discloses, it shows that the natives are tired of the war for the present, that they have withdrawn themselves from their perilous position, and that they have carried with them an undiminished power to renew the war when it suits them. The effect of their policy will be to lull the settlers, and perhaps lead the home Government to suppose that the war is over. Reinforcements will thus be withheld. We fear that those who from their pulpits have given their sympathy and support to the insurgents, and that those who have supplied them with ammunition and arms will not fail to point out the advantage to be secured by a truce.

We fear that the British Government, weary of an obscure contention at the utmost bounds of the empire, will lend an ear too readily to illusive insinuations. Even the military will not be sorry to quit a field where life is gradually but largely sacrificed, and where little glory is to be won, save that of doing a laborious and trying duty. But nothing can be more dangerous than reliance upon a truce which leaves everything to the chances of the future.

The English Government might, perhaps, say that a country which demands such sacrifices is not worth holding. But we believe a far deeper interest than the disposal of a strip of land lies at the foundation of this conflict. It is a question, not whether the British colonist shall have a farm, but whether the rivals of England shall have a fortress in New Zealand from which they may safely send out destruction. We look at the present state of Europe, and our inference is not favourable to the continuance of peace. We may, and such is our hope, reconcile the policy of England with the increasing influence of France; but we may not: and whenever the nations draw the sword, to England—and far more to us—the question will be found momentous—shall New Zealand be a British or hostile country? It is difficult to represent the importance of this point—difficult to set a value on weeks and days in its determination. The weakness of the force in New Zealand, at the beginning of the war, has cost England and the colony certainly a quarter of a million—what will it not cost should any misfortune bring a civilised power into the field against us. The great business, then, of the British Ministry is to settle such a system of government as shall place the right to land beyond question; to bring the natives within the pale of constitutional rule; and to impose upon them the obligation of subjects. To hesitate about abstract rights is to perpetuate disorder—it is to justify rebellion. We have no right to New Zealand but that of civilisation and force. Government must be a power or it is a mockery and a curse. If then we are to see peace in New Zealand these waste lands must be open to colonisation. Military colonies might be planted, and the native race overpowered by the preponderance of the British. They would then feel that nothing but civilisation and peace could enable them to compete socially with the white man. The ideal theocracy of the Bishop of New Zealand would be demolished, but we should have the ordinary form, energy, and progress of a British dependency.

We recognise the prudence of General Pratt in the restraints he imposed on his men, and in the slow but sure advance upon the enemy. We are not prepared in the face of repeated assertion to the contrary, to acquit Colonel Goold of error in judgment in the out-set of the war, but every step since has illustrated the importance of caution in dealing with the enemy, and suggested considerations in his favour. In our opinion the moral courage which induces a commander to forego the brilliant action to save his men, and win his object while sparing them, is that most deserving of applause.

It is not only in this colony that the system of constructing expensive locomotive railways to accommodate a limited traffic that does little more than pay working expenses has come to a dead stop. Our neighbours in South Australia have been following the same policy as ourselves, though on a more limited scale, and have about come to the conclusion that it is time to cry a halt. Perhaps Victoria might by this time have come to the same conclusion, if its railways had been carried out tentatively. But having committed itself to a comprehensive policy, there is now no retreat. Not a few are beginning to entertain growing doubts as to the wisdom of burdening the finances of a young colony with so heavy a debt for an undertaking which, though highly convenient, is not so in proportion to its cost. With a declining revenue, the mere payment of the interest is becoming a serious consideration for the Colonial Treasurer, while, in the teeth of the popular demand for a reduction of taxes, it is difficult to face the duty of providing for the repayment of the principal. But it is too late now to change the public policy. Contracts have been taken, the works are in progress, and half the money has not only been borrowed, but spent. There is no option, therefore, but to go through with the undertaking and carry out the original programme. To stop now would be both costly and foolish; it would be to lose all the possible benefits, and waste a large portion of the outlay incurred. In two years Victoria will have the two finest lines of railway south of the line, and—the heaviest debt. If the yield of gold keeps up to its present standard, without declining any further, if there are no migrations of the shifting mining population to rushes in other colonies, and if the continued alienation of the public land to those who have both the will and the capital to develop its resources augments the internal trade, nothing worse will happen than the necessity of paying annually the interest of the debt, and of putting by an instalment towards the repayment of the principal; while, in compensation for this serious deduction from the current revenue, there will be the great convenience of internal transit that the railways afford. It is a heavy sum to pay for a limited luxurious accommodation; but Victoria lives fast, likes the best of everything, and is altogether above the homely maxim of taking "care of the pence."

South Australia is not so flush of money, and has been forced into a more cautious policy. With the natural impatience for progress, it has sought the stimulus of railways, and in the absence of private enterprise it has pledged the public credit to raise money to carry out the works under Government supervision. But as the honest plan has been adopted of annually liquidating a portion of the debt, the pressure of those payments on the resources of a limited and not very expansive revenue is sufficiently felt to make the Government cautious about proposing to incur more debt. The line opened only just pays its working expenses, and the traffic has not developed in proportion to the improvement in the means of communication. In fact, it appears in practice that, when in the absence of very wet weather the roads are tolerably passable, the bullock drays are able to compete successfully with the railway for the carriage of imperishable goods, the quick delivery of which is not of importance. The railway, therefore, in spite of its superiority does not monopolise anything more than the passenger traffic. Most of the carriers are farmers, who must keep their teams and their drays, and who, being idle for part of the year, are ready to go upon the roads for a moderate profit. They can undersell the railway managers, as the latter, having gone to great expense, want a price that will yield them an interest on the outlay. This point was clearly brought out in evidence before a recent select committee appointed to consider the best means of developing the mineral resources in the north of the colony. Mr. Henry Ayers, the secretary to the Burra Burra Mine, when questioned as to the expediency of forming a railway to tap the newly-discovered mineral country, said:—"As far as my experience goes there is no cheaper cartage in a new country than by bullock drays. I believe if you were to put a railway through a piece of country like that between Adelaide and the Burra, and supposing the teamsters had the right of feeding on either side of the road, the teamsters could do the work quite as cheaply as the owners of the locomotive. Railways may be more advantageous when the country gets more thickly peopled, and when there is not the same amount of natural pasturage. We have carted thousands of tons for fifty shillings per ton, for a hundred miles; and we have sent up much for twenty-five shillings, which is only threepence per mile. The Burra Company directed its attention to railways long before the Government thought of it: but they found that whereas they were paying bullock drays fifty shillings, if they had procured money to make a railroad, carriage would have cost them about ninety shillings a ton. We find, now, that men bring down copper in the winter months for three pounds, and that is all we pay them now; and though they could transport the copper from Gawler to the port by railway (a fourth of the journey), for twelve shillings a ton, the teamsters still take it to the port, though there is great difficulty about feed on that part of the journey, because there is no free pasturage there."

South Australia has suffered lately as much from drought as New South Wales has from an over supply of rain. If the roads there had been as boggy as here, the rate of cartage would have been higher. The evidence, however, goes to show that though cheap railways might monopolise the traffic, dear railways cannot do so. The former can work for low fares, requiring only a small profit to give a dividend; the latter must ask higher rates. We have seen our own railways in competition with steamboats and coaches as well as with bullock drays, and when pressed to reduce the fares the answer of the Government has always been, "we must try to earn a dividend on the capital sunk."

Feeling the impolicy of public loans to construct unproductive railways, the South Australian Parliament has been making efforts to throw the carrying trade once more on private enterprise. Nearly twelve months ago instructions were sent down to the Agent-General in London to sound some English capitalists, contractors, and speculators as to whether they would not make railways in the colony if the Government offered some sort of subsidy. But the application has been a failure. Definite contracts with payment in Government debentures can easily be taken, but none seem to have a taste for any speculative railway enterprises. An offer has been made to make a railway from Adelaide to Glenelg, a level distance of six miles, for a little over £23,000, including rolling stock, or at the rate of about four thousand pounds a mile. And another offer has been made to construct a horse-power railway in the north, towards the mineral district, at fifteen hundred pounds a mile, exclusive of all rolling stock, but with rails of thirty pounds to the yard. Whether these lower prices will tempt the Government to go on a little longer, and try the experiment of cheap railways at the public cost, remains to be seen. In order to stimulate private enterprise, a cession of land along the side of the Northern railway has been promised. But though the Chairman of the Great Northern Copper Company has done his best in London to get up a company to enter on the speculation, he has failed to do so; and though the Copper Company itself possesses power to raise capital for the construction of a railway from the mine to the port—and though it is greatly interested in the promotion of such a line, inasmuch as without it its mineral property cannot be properly developed—it has made no advance towards accepting the Government offer on its own account.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

BATHURST.

Tuesday, 6 p.m.

The escort will leave for Sydney to-night, with 2315 ozs. 13 dwts. 8 grs. gold.

The prices of flour at the mills are—for fine, £20; seconds, £18 per ton. Wheat, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per bushel, with a downward tendency.

Weather cloudy, with occasional showers.

MELBOURNE.

Tuesday, 7 p.m.

In the Assembly to-day, notices were placed on the business paper for the abolition of gold export duty, to provide for insolvency jurisdiction in country districts, and a bill for the management of railways.

Two small mobs of cattle were destroyed at Bacchus Marsh, by order of the superintendent. The latest reports of the pleuro-pneumonia has led to the belief that the spread of the disease is checked for the present. No large herds are yet affected. All cases have occurred near roads frequented by bullocks.

Arrived To-day.—Queen of India, and Evangeline, from Calcutta; Boomerang, from Willunga.

ADELAIDE.

Monday 6 p.m.

Six hundred New Cornwall shares sold at auction at £2 6s. per share.

The produce market is very firm to-day. £16 15s. to £17 for flour; wheat is much enquired for at 7s. for shipment, and 6s. 9d. for small parcels.

The Oscar (s.), from Melbourne, was in sight at 5 p.m.

Tuesday, 6 p.m.

The flour market remains the same as yesterday.

Baltic deals very scarce.

RANDWICK METROPOLITAN RACES.

The following entrances were opened last evening at Tattersall's for the forthcoming annual races:—

AUSTRALIAN PLATE.
1. J. Henderson's br. h. Mormon, 5 years
2. Higgerson's, c. g. Veno, aged
3. De Mestre's b. g. Archer, 4 years
4. Cowell's g. g. Gaffer Gray, aged.

MAIDEN PLATE.
1. Towns' c. h. Transit, 3 years
2. Jenner's c. m. The Nun, aged
3. M'Kellar's b. f. Heather Bell, 3 years
4. Gorrick's c. g. Talleyrand, 4 years
5. T. Lee's c. g. New Chum, 3 years
6. A. Loder's b. c. The Wizard, 3 years
7. Blackman's b. h. Ruby, 3 years
8. Hale's b. m. Jenny Lind, 4 years
9. E. De Mestre's b. g. Inheritor, 6 years.

SQUATTERS' PURSE.
1. S. Jenner's br. g. Larry, aged
2. Croft's b.m. Zitella, 5 years
3. Farlow's b.h. Sportsman, 3 years
4. Ivory's br.h. Don Cossack, 5 years
5. White's b.c. St. Giles, 3 years
6. Gorrick's b.f. Mira, 3 years
7. Rutter's g.f. Mazella, 3 years
8. Higgerson's b.c. Eclipse, 3 years
9. C. Beal's c.g. Euclid, aged
10. Doyle's c.h. Warrior, 4 years
11. S. Jenner's b.f. Alamode, 3 years
12. Driscoll's b.g. Teddington, 4 years
13. Young's c.m. Koh-i-Noor, 4 years.

FREE HANDICAP.
1. Ivory's Flying Doe
2. Tait's Alfred
3. Henderson's Mormon
4. Towns' Bottler
5. Towns' Stranger
6. White's St. Giles
7. Lee's Peter Possum
8. Loder's Tamworth
9. Higgerson's Veno
10. Galvin's Calypso
11. Hall's Jenny Lind
12. Doyle's Warrior
13. De Mestre's Red Rover
14. De Mestre's Moss Rose
15. Cowell's Gaffer Gray.
16. Jenner's Larry
17. Jenner's The Nun
18. Jenner's Alamode
19. Driscoll's Swindler
20. Moffitt's Sheet Anchor
21. Young's Koh-i-Noor.

INNKEEPER'S PURSE.
1. Ivory's c.g. Marquis, 3 years
2. Jenner's c.m. The Nun, aged
3. Gorrick's c.g. Talleyrand, 4 years
4. Demestre's Inheritor, 6 years
5. Driscoll's Swindler, 6 years
6. Moffitt's Sheet Anchor, 6 years

THE ST. LEGER.
1. Tait's Alfred
2. M'Kellar's Heather Belle
3. Towns' Transit
4. White's St. Giles
5. Gorrick's Mira
6. Lee's New Chum
7. Loder's Wizard
8. Blackman's Ruby
9. Higgerson's Eclipse.

CITY PLATE.
1. Ivory's Flying Doe
2. Henderson's Mormon
3. Towns' Bottler
4. Rutter's Warrior
5. Lee's Peter 'Possum
6. Galvins' Calypso
7. Demestre's Red Rover
8. Cowell's Gaffer Gray
9. Jenner's Larry
10. Ditto The Nun
11. Ditto Alamode
12. Moffitt's Sheet Anchor.

RANDWICK PLATE.
1. Ivory's Flying Doe
2. M'Kellar's Heather Belle
3. Towns' Transit
4. Gorrick's Mira
5. Lee's New Chum
6. Loder's Wizard
7. Hall's Jenny Lind
8. Doyle's Warrior
9. De Mestre's Archer
10. Young's Koh-i-Noor.

PRINCE OF WALES STAKES.
1. Rutter's Warrior
2. Lee's Peter 'Possum
3. M'Dermott's Irish Kate
4. Beale's Euclid
5. Driscoll's Swindler.

CHAMPAGNE STAKES.
1. Tait's Lady Jane
2. Tait's Stork
3. M'Kellar's Kyogle
4. Richard's Birdswing
5. Richard's Plenipotentiary
6. Loder's The Nun
7. Beal's Wonder
8. Martyn's Trincomalee
9. Demestre's Exeter
10. Gorrick's Vanquish.

JOCKEY CLUB HANDICAP.
1. Henderson's Mormon
2. Gorrick's Talleyrand
3. Rutter's Warrior
4. Higgerson's Veno
5. Demestre's Inheritor
6. Demestre's Red Rover
7. Cowell's Gaffer Gray
8. Jenner's Larry
9. Moffitt's Sheet Anchor.

Cricket.—A meeting of the members of the National Cricket Club was held at Mr. Driver's, corner of King and Elizabeth streets, yesterday evening, to make arrangements for playing eleven of the Albert Club, for Mr. J. M. Leigh's silver cup. It was arranged that the match should be played on the 4th May next. The secretary stated that Mr. Moore, of Maitland, had been communicated with, and he had promised to be present to take part in the forthcoming match.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Arrangements for Better Attendance at Drill.—The commanding officer of the Volunteer Rifles has recommended to the captains of companies a plan for securing better attendance at drill than has been the case lately—namely, to set apart three days in the week, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, for the first squad, with officers; and Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, for those volunteers who do not attend regularly. The same days are also to be set apart for recruits, who will be transferred to the first squad as soon as they are eligible from efficiency. It is proposed to commence this arrangement on Monday next. This is a very necessary step, and one which we feel assured will meet with the cordial approbation of the corps. At present very little distinction is made between those who joined at the first, and those who have only done so a few days.

Campbelltown Volunteer Rifle Corps.—The Campbelltown Volunteer Rifle Corps having adopted the rules and regulations for the guidance of the members of the Sydney, South Sydney, Glebe, Paddington, Newtown, St. Leonard's and Waterloo companies of the New South Wales Rifle Corps, published in the third supplement to the *Government Gazette* of the 27th November, 1860, his Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to direct that the rules and regulations above referred to shall also be applicable to that corps.

A meeting of No. 6 Company Volunteer Rifles was held on Monday evening, at the Brigade Office, Hyde Park, for the purpose of electing a delegate to represent the Company in the general committee, in accordance with the rules of the corps. Captain Harbottle in the chair. Mr. T. Murray was unanimously chosen as delegate. After this business had been disposed of, the meeting proceeded to consider a series of by-laws which had been drafted by a committee of five, appointed for the purpose on a previous occasion. These by-laws provide for the formation of a committee to transact the internal affairs of the Company—for company drill at stated periods—for subscription by each member of 1s. per month towards "band fund," and incidental expenses—and small fines for non-attendance at company drill, or irregularity of demeanour when present. The by-laws were discussed, and after some slight amendments, were adopted by the meeting. The committee was then elected, and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the captain.

COLPORTAGE AND BUSH MISSIONS.

A lecture on the above subject was delivered in connection with the Juvenile Missionary Society, by the Rev. S. C. Kent, yesterday evening. Owing to the unfavourable nature of the weather, the attendance was not so numerous as was anticipated.

Mr. Slater, colporteur of the society, said the Hon. George Allen, M.L.C., had promised to preside at the meeting, but he (Mr. S.) had waited upon the hon. gentleman at the Council Chambers that evening, and he stated it would be quite impossible to attend, in consequence of the House going into committee. He (Mr. Slater) then proposed that Dr. Neild take the chair.

The motion being seconded by Mr. Hunt, Dr. Neild took the chair, and called on the Rev. Mr. Kent to offer prayer.

The Chairman then make a few appropriate prefatory remarks, and introduced the lecturer.

Mr. Kent, on rising, observed that his opinion of public lectures was that they ought to be carefully written and read; but his time had been so much occupied of late that he had not sufficient time to write a lecture, and therefore had none to read. Since the 1st January he had performed 155 public engagements, besides visiting the sick, &c. The rev. gentleman then proceeded to the consideration of his subject, prefacing it with some observations on the society for which he had come to speak. It had been established about five years, the objects being to circulate the Scriptures and send the Gospel to those who were not at a convenient distance from a place of worship. It was the practice of the members of the society to go out every Sunday, two and two, to different places within twelve or fifteen miles of Sydney, and preach the Gospel to the best of their abilities. Latterly, the society had employed a colporteur, and the results of that step they would learn from a paper, the contents of which he would read to them. Since his employment on the 19th November last, he had visited South Sydney, Newtown, North Shore, Balmain, Lane Cove, Manly Beach, Middle Harbour, Paddington, Waverley, Petersham, Ashfield, Parramatta, Liverpool, Dungog, Lochinvar, and many other places. During that time he had sold 775 volumes, and given away many to those who could not afford to purchase them. Though he had visited many hundred families, at seventy-eight only had he met with a repulse, and these were chiefly Roman Catholics. He had also acted as a bush missionary, and expounded the scriptures to many families destitute of Gospel teaching. Lately, he had been put upon horseback, for the double purpose of carrying books and getting over more ground. The rev. lecturer then proceeded to read several extracts from the report of the English Tract Society, and also from reports of American Societies. These extracts contained many interesting statistics of colportage, both in England and the United States. Among other things, it was stated that in sixteen years, up to 1856, the number of families visited by colporteurs in America was 5,097,652. Upwards of 600 persons were employed as colporteurs in the United States last year, and a large proportion of them were students preparing for the ministry. These not only went out with their saddle-bags well lined with bibles, books, and tracts, but expounded the scriptures, and thus got experience as preachers, and enjoyed vigorous health from their rides over mountain and prairie. Colportage was tried by the Book and Tract Society in Sydney, and failed; and he (the lecturer) thought it was because their colporteur was a book hawker merely. (Hear, hear.) Now he thought a colporteur should be a bush missionary as well as a book seller. (Hear, hear.) Some interesting extracts were then read, of men of power and eloquence who had been brought to a knowledge of the scriptures through the labours of colporteurs, or had been employed as colporteurs. One of these was Peter Cartwright, of whom one or two amusing anecdotes were told, to the great delight of the audience. Mr. Kent also spoke at some length of the Rev. W. H. Milburn, author of "Rifle, Axe, and Saddle Bag," and told many interesting stories of his life and labours. The lecturer continued for some time speaking of other eminent men who had made a name as colporteurs, and who had been conspicuous as strong, unselfish, courageous men. He then referred to the requirement of the colony, and maintained there was great need of the services of colporteurs and bush missionaries in New South Wales. And while speaking on this part of his subject, he alluded to a letter from Mr. Theophilus Griffiths, from Lambing Flat, stating that among a population of 9000 souls there was not a single clergyman of any of their Protestant churches. (Rev. R. Hartley: "A disgrace to the colony.") We had sent them soldiers, we had sent them rifles, but we had sent them no minister. The rev. lecturer then, in conclusion, referred more particularly to the young members of the society for which he was speaking, and gave them some good practical advice.

Mr. Kent was repeatedly applauded during the delivery of his lecture, and also on resuming his seat.

Mr. Robinson rose and moved a vote of thanks to the Rev. Mr. Kent for his instructive and interesting lecture.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Nathaniel Pidgeon, put and carried with acclamation.

Mr. Kent briefly responded, and the meeting, after according its thanks, on the motion of the Rev. Mr. Hartley, to Dr. Neild, was closed with prayer at half-past nine o'clock.

Arrival of Mr. Wentworth.—A preliminary meeting of the friends of this gentleman was held yesterday afternoon, at Mr. Martin's rooms. Several gentlemen assembled, and Mr. Martin having taken the chair, it was resolved that a committee of six be appointed to ascertain by telegram whether Mr. Wentworth had arrived in the expected steamer, and if so, to call a larger meeting for the arrangement of his reception in the colony.

Horticultural Society.—A special general meeting of this society was held last night, at the Exchange rooms. Very few members attended. Mr. John Smith was called to the chair. The secretary, Mr. Webb, read the report, stating the affairs of the society, which appears to be some £120 in debt. After some conversational discussion, a committee of three—including the chairman—was appointed to wind up the affairs of the society.

New Township.—A site has been fixed upon for a town to be called Bethungra, at a place situated between Junee and Cootamundary, on the line of road proposed to be opened between Wagga Wagga and Bowning, county of Clarence, district of Lachlan; and copies of the approved plan have been deposited for public information and inspection with the Land Sales agent at Gundagai, and at the office of the Surveyor-General, in Sydney.

Withdrawal of Land from Sale.—The following portions of land, advertised in the Supplement (No. 54) to the *Government Gazette* of Tuesday, the 5th ultimo, for sale at the Crown Lands Office, Carcoar, on the 18th instant, have been withdrawn from sale, in consequence of the land being occupied for gold digging purposes, viz.:—Lots 24 and 25, county of Bathurst, parish of Roseberg.

Accident.—A man named M'Colliffe was yesterday kicked by a young horse, which he was breaking-in, in Parramatta-street. He was conveyed to the Infirmary, when, on examination, it was found that he had received a rather severe kick on his right ancle, but no bones were broken. It is rather strange that the operation of horse-breaking is still carried on with impunity in the public streets, considering how much the lives of the citizens are endangered thereby.

House Robbery.—Another daring house robbery was effected in Botany-street, Surry Hills, on Monday night. It appears that the thieves went in the dead of night to the Lord High Admiral Inn, broke a pane of glass and undid the fastening of the window. They then effected an entrance into the house through this window, and succeeded in getting at and carrying off the contents of two tills, amounting to about £40. One of the tills was carried off, and was yesterday found on the sand hill.

The Clarence and Richmond Examiner.—The proprietorship of this journal has changed hands, having been purchased by Mr. Richard Stevenson, for many years engaged on the *Sydney Morning Herald*.

The Weather and the Roads.—After a stretch of fine sunny weather, on Wednesday last we were again visited by rain, and though in Goulburn and its neighbourhood the amount that fell was trifling, farther down the country it has been so heavy as to interrupt our mail communication with Sydney. On Thursday night we had no mail from the capital, it being impossible, we understand, to cross at Camden or Bargo. Our prospects for the coming winter are assuredly far from cheering. Up to the time of going to press there was no word of the missing mail; the above mentioned creeks being both up. To this cause, we presume, we must attribute its detention.—*Goulburn Chronicle*.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.—NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.
COMMISSIONERS.
The Honorable Terence Aubrey Murray, Esquire, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
Sir Charles Nicholson, Baronet
Sir William Macarthur, Knight
The Honorable Randolph John Want, Esquire, Member of the Legislative Council
Alexander Walker Scott, Esquire, Member of the Legislative Assembly
John Campbell, Esquire
Charles Kemp, Esquire
Edward Wolstenholme Ward, Esquire, Captain in the Royal Engineers and Deputy Master of the Royal Mint
The Reverend William Branwhite Clarke, Master of Arts; and
Thomas Sutcliffe Mort, Esq., all of the said colony.

The public are, doubtless, already aware that her Majesty has been pleased to direct an International Exhibition of the Natural and Industrial Products of all Nations to be held at London in the year 1862.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, with the advice of the Executive Council, has appointed a Commission, consisting of the above mentioned gentlemen, to devise and carry out the details necessary to facilitate the transmission to London of articles the produce or manufacture of New South Wales, and adequately representing the resources of this country.

For this purpose a sum of £3000 has been voted by the Legislature, and placed at the disposal of the Commissioners.

To ensure success in the undertaking, and to render the collection of articles forwarded to the Exhibition one worthy of the colony, it is essential—

1. That an active, prompt, and hearty co-operation on the part of the colonists generally, should be afforded to the Commissioners.

The period within which the collection will have to be formed is short; and those desirous of contributing to it should lose no time in order to give effect to their wishes

The Commissioners will be prepared to give any assistance in their power to contributors—

(a) By affording such advice or information as it may be in their power to give; and for this purpose, in addition to the subjoined statements, intended for general guidance, they invite communications with the Secretary, Mr. SEDGWICK COWPER.

(b) By defraying the cost of transport of articles to Sydney, and all subsequent expenses connected [illegible] the conveyance to London; the [illegible] connected with storage; insurance (if desired) of the same; repacking and re-conveyance of the respective objects back to the colony.

2. The Commissioners are anxious that the collection to be transmitted should be such as to afford a full and adequate representation of the products and resources of the colony. That the specimens selected, without being too bulky, should be of the choicest character, and as varied as possible.

That they should be more particularly illustrative of objects the sources of present wealth and prosperity, or of indigenous products which there is a reasonable presumption may hereafter prove to be of economic value or of commercial importance. A list is appended, presenting a detailed and classified arrangement of the products of the colony. These have been arranged under four separate heads, the collection and assortment of which it is proposed to confide to separate sub-committees.

3. The Commissioners will reserve to themselves the right of rejecting an article on the ground of excessive bulk, unsuitableness, or which in their opinion does not meet the standard of merit they may establish.

4. It is contemplated that it may be desirable in special cases to offer or award premiums for specimens of particular articles, recommended for that distinction by a departmental committee, or otherwise to notice meritorious exertions in furtherance of the objects of the commission.

5. If found practicable, a public exhibition of the articles contributed will take place in Sydney, in October next. With the exception perhaps of wools, all articles should be shipped for London, if possible, not later than the month of December next.

6. A commissioner or other officer will be appointed to superintend, in London, the unpacking, exhibition, and subsequent packing or advantageous disposal of all articles exhibited by the colony; as well as generally to protect its interests.

7. Any additional information which may be required will be furnished by the secretary, Mr. Sedgwick Cowper, on application to him in person, or by letter, at the Royal Mint, Sydney; and all communications for the information of the Commissioners, if addressed to the secretary, will receive due attention.

The products of the colony, natural and artificial, have been classed as follows:—1, Animal Products; 2, Vegetable Products; 3, Mineral Products; 4, Arts, Manufactures, and Miscellaneous. And the following sub-committees have been formed, and charged with the duties special to each class:—

ANIMAL PRODUCTS.	VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.
T. S. Mort, Esq.	Sir C. Nicholson
J. Campbell, Esq.	Sir W. Macarthur
T. A. Murray, Esq.	T. A. Murray, Esq.
	Captain Ward, R.E.
	J. Campbell, Esq.
	C. Kemp, Esq.
	A. W. Scott, Esq.

MINERAL PRODUCTS.	ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND MISCELLANEOUS.
Rev. W. B. Clarke	Sir C. Nicholson
Captain Ward, R.E.	Sir W. Macarthur
R. J. Want, Esq.	T. S. Mort, Esq.
	R. J. Want, Esq.
	C. Kemp, Esq.
	A. W. Scott, Esq.

The following is an enumeration of the articles which may appropriately be placed under the several heads:—

ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

Wool	Cheese
Silk	Tallow
Feathers	Animal oils
Skins	Manures
Horns	Whalebone
Hair	Tortoiseshell
Preserved meats	Pearls

Corals, and other animal products.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

Wheat, and other cereals	Pulses
Seeds	Gums and resins
Coffee	Vegetable oils, fixed and volatile
Cotton	
Tobacco	Medicinal substances
Hops	Woods
Fruits, dried and preserved	Barks
Pickles	Dyes
Arrowroot	Vegetable fibre, suitable for cordage or paper
Starch	
Sugar	Tanning substances, and other vegetable products.
Ginger	

MINERAL PRODUCTS.
Metals and their ores, including—

Gold	Iron
Silver	Lead
Platinum	Antimony.
Tin, &c.	
Ornamental stones, marbles, &c.	Coal
	Sulphur
Building stones	Rock salt
Limestone	Slates
Gypsum	Asbestos
Heavy spar	Sand for glass
Plumbago	Clay for pottery

Native salts, including alum, &c.

ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Candles	Cabinet work
Stearine	Leather
Soap	Pottery
Glue	Work in metals
Refined sugar	Beer
Sulphuric acid	Wines
Textile fabrics	Brandy

Pictures and drawings of living or recent artists
Objects of natural history, &c.
By order of the Commissioners,
SEDGWICK S. COWPER, secretary.

SEWING MACHINES.—Messrs. VENNARD and STEVENS, agents for Wheeler and Wilson's Family Sewing Machines, very respectfully inform the ladies in Sydney that they are prepared to receive orders for plain sewing in household linens, skirt and mantle making; also, the various kinds of work connected with ladies' wear.
Messrs. Vennard and Stevens beg to remark that the "lock stitch" executed by these machines cannot be excelled for neatness and durability. Parties will find upon reference to the lady in their establishment, a list of prices for each article.
21, Pitt-street.

COLONIAL TWEED.—The undersigned begs to solicit inspection by merchants, shippers, storekeepers, &c., of his new make of tweeds and cheviots, which, by the introduction of raising and finishing machinery, are much superior in style and finish to any hitherto produced in the colony. He also begs to state that he has erected indigo vats, by which he can produce fast colours. He can also in fancy colours and mixtures produce any shade required. M. M. CAMPBELL, cloth manufacturer, Sussex-street, Sydney.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Rheumatism.—In these ever-present ailments, no treatment is so safe, easy, and efficacious as that recommended by Professor Holloway, viz.—To rub his ointment night and morning upon the back and chest. Sold at all druggists, and at 244, Strand, London.

FRESH ENGLISH DRUGS.—313, George-street.—LARMER'S Drug Establishment is now replete with the largest stock in Sydney. Valuable shipments shortly expected. W. Larmer buys all goods for cash through his agent in the London market, and is therefore able to sell at greatly reduced prices.

HEALTH IS BETTER THAN WEALTH.—LARMER'S Aromatic Mixture, prepared expressly for the colony. An excellent family medicine, being the best remedy ever discovered for bile, headache, indigestion, spasm, inflammation, &c. In bottles, 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. 313, George-street.

COCKROACHES.—Harris's celebrated COCKROACH WAFERS, for the certain and immediate destruction of beetles, cockroaches, &c., &c. Sole agents for Sydney, A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, opposite Police Office.

TEETH. TEETH. TEETH.—Messrs. ESKELL and CARTWRIGHT, Surgeon Dentists, 21, Hunter-street, having received from the firm in England a new patent and improved method of fixing artificial teeth to the gums on movable bases, without extracting any stumps, or giving any pain whatever, at the following low charges:—

A single tooth from	..	£0	10	0
A complete set	..	10	0	0
Filling with white cement	..	0	5	0
Extracting	..	0	2	6

Consultations and extracting gratis for the poor every morning, from 9 to 10.

DR. PERCY and CO. may still be consulted on all the diseases connected with the nervous system. Debility, paralysis, and rheumatism, whether arising from excessive indulgence, the heat of an Australian climate, or previous disorders, may be cured by the exhibition of their newly discovered remedies, and the application of the electro-galvanic battery. 94, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

RELINQUISHING BUSINESS.—Clearing-out Sale, at very low prices.—WILLIAM DEAN, Cabinet-maker and Upholsterer, begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that having determined to relinquish business, he is prepared to sell the remaining stock of household furniture, iron bedsteads, bedding, &c., at a price that must ensure their immediate sale. The stock comprises drawing-room furniture, dining-room, bedroom, hall, kitchen, and other furniture; also, a great variety of sundries. Note the address—28, Pitt-street, one door from Market-street. N.B.—The valuable and central PREMISES to LET. Apply to W. DEAN.

GRAND SHOW OF MANTLES at the MANTLE and MILLINERY WAREHOUSE, 88, King-street. On THIS DAY, the 30th March, and following days, will be exhibited at the above establishment, all the greatest novelties in mantles and jackets for the winter season, which for
Richness of design,
Extent and variety,
And moderation in price,
cannot be surpassed, if equalled, by any house in the trade. Young ladies and children's mantles and jackets in every size and colour. JOHN HALBERT, 88, King-st.
March 30th.

CHEAP WINTER MANTLES and JACKETS.—Ladies' cloth mantles, 7s. 6d., 8s. 11d., and 10s. 9d.
Ditto ditto ditto, 12s. 6d., 16s. 9d., and 18s. 6d.
Ditto ditto, extra large, with sleeves, from 10s. 9d. to 21s.
Ditto seal and beaver, all colours, 27s. 6d., 35s., and 42s.
Ditto silk velvet mantles, from 39s. 6d. to nine guineas
3 cases ladies' cloth jackets, black and coloured, from 8s. 11d. to 42s.
Young ladies and children's mantles and jackets, from 2s. 11d. to 21s. JOHN HALBERT, 88, King-st.

DO NOT DELAY.—DAWSON, EAGAR, and CO. beg to inform the public that, in consequence of the improvements to their premises taking a longer time to complete than at first anticipated, they have determined to continue SELLING OFF the Stock at Commerce House, 406, George-street, for a short time longer. As this is a bona fide CLEARING SALE for a special purpose, all who favour D., E., and Co. with a call will find genuine goods offered at prices much under their value.
Real French printed barege, from 7½d. per yard
Printed muslins for dresses, from 4½d. ditto
Alpacas, from 6½d. ditto
Earlston ginghams, from 6½d. ditto
White longcloths, from 3½d. ditto
Silk dresses, full length, from 25s. 6d. each
Flounced muslin dresses, from 5s. 9d. ditto
Fancy mohair dresses, 12 yards, from 5s. 9d. ditto
Ladies' white cotton hose, from 4s. dozen
Ditto lawn handkerchiefs, from 2s. 11½d. ditto
French wove stays, from 3s. 11d pair
Straw bonnets, from 3d.
Silk ditto, from 9d.
Men's and boys' coats, from 1s. 11d.
Men's doe trousers, from 10s. 6d.
Men's blue flannel sacs, from 12s. 6d.
Gentlemen's, youths', and boys' shirts, ties, braces, hats, and clothing, suited to the season, in great variety.

BRITANNIA HOUSE.—Dissolution of Partnership of O'DONNELL, HITCHINS, and CO., 357, George-street.—GREAT CLEARING SALE, commencing TUESDAY, April 2nd.
O'DONNELL, HITCHINS, and CO. having dissolved partnership by mutual consent, it is imperative, for the completion of their arrangements, that they should clear out the whole of their valuable stock of general drapery, silks, shawls, mantles, haberdashery, hosiery, gloves, men's mercery, &c., &c., together with a large quantity of new winter goods, just landed, the whole of which will be offered at such a reduction as must insure a speedy clearance.
The SALE will commence on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of April. The doors will be opened at half-past nine, and close at six p.m.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS, only 7s. 6d. each, or six for 42s. For ease, elegance, and durability they have no rival. Plain and gauntlet cuff, with or without collars. HOBSON and WHITING, 69, Hunter-street.

HANKS and COMPANY, Australian Tea Mart, 478, George-street, opposite the Markets.—H. and Co. beg to inform the public that they have not removed their business, nor have they connection with any house of the same name which has done so.

KEROSENE OIL. KEROSENE LAMPS.—The undersigned beg respectfully to solicit the attention of the public to their large and varied assortment of these most simple and convenient lamps.
The Kerosene Oil, now extensively used in the neighbouring colonies, burns with the clearness and brilliancy of gas, is perfectly clean, and, unlike most other oils, devoid of any unpleasant odour. It will be found to be by far the best and cheapest light ever discovered.
Also for sale, wicks, chimneys, globes, paper shades, &c., wholesale and retail.
VENNARD and STEVENS, importers, 212, Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Victoria Theatre.

AMERICAN COTTON DRILL, very suitable for tents, for SALE, by WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Hunter-street.

ALLSOP'S ALE, new brew, on SALE by GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO.

IRON and WOOD PLOUGHS, various makers, from 50s. each. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street.

PATNA and JAVA RICE, West India Arrowroot, and Groceries of all descriptions. S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

CONGOU TEAS, ex Antagonist, Norna, and Algernon. S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

OATS.—Prime New Zealand Seed and Feed Oats, in lots to suit purchasers. S. A. JOSEPH.

TOBACCO, Key brand, prime new samples, in half-tierces. S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

EMPTY Shoe TRUNKS for SALE, at DELANY'S, George-street.

AMERICAN COOK STOVES just received, in all sizes. ROBINSON'S, 486, George-street.

AMERICAN Cook Stoves Repaired, and extra Fittings always on hand. ROBINSON'S Manufactory.

ALLSOPP'S ALE, bottled by F. Friend and Co., quarts and pints. H. MACHEN, 183, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned.—
Plantation coffee, Barry's chicory
Patna rice, new crop; nutmegs, 28-lb. boxes
Muscatel raisins, layers, and 1 cwt. casks
Schooling's jujubes, soft shell almonds
Currants, splendid fruit, this season
Oakum, in bales, fine quality
Arrowroot, genuine W. I., 1, 7, and 14 lb. packages
Oatmeal (fresh) casks and tins
Salt, coarse, fine, and St. Ubes
Saltpetre, 1 cwt. kegs; soda ash, soda crystals
Caustic soda (Muspratt's), resin, fine amber
Ewbank's nails, telegraph wire, No. 6
Colza oil, in drums; cordage, Keating's patent, all sizes
Ames' long-handled shovels, Collins' and Day's D handled
Coir fibre, pressed bales for shipment; patent hoists
Corrosive sublimate, tinfoil paper
Murphy's pianos, walnut and rosewood cases.
JAMES DEAN, Macquarie-place.

ON SALE, ex CENTURION, and late arrivals.—
Christy's silk and felt hats
Scotch tweeds and coatings
68, 70, and 72 inch bleached sheetings
34 and 36 ditto bleached shirtings
Chamois leathers
White kid skins
12, 13, and 14 inch tinned bottling wire
Brass and iron bedsteads, Peyton's patent
Assortments of Kent and Co.'s brushware and sponge
Sparkling burgundy, moselle, and champagne.
THOMAS ASPINWALL and CO., 233, Pitt-street (late Rush and Merritt's).

HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street, has FOR SALE:
Adelaide flour
Adelaide bran
Launceston wheat
Three-bushel bags
Gunny bags
Soda crystals
Whiting
Chalk
Patent nails, all sizes
Sheet zinc, 9 and 10 gauge
Colza oil
Boiled and raw oil
White lead
Red lead
Paints and colours
Soft soap, putty, &c.
Chance's window glass
Paperhangings, assorted
Wrapping and writing papers
Stationery, inks, &c., &c.
HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street, opposite the Savings' Bank.

GRASS SEEDS.—Fine fresh Seeds, just landed: White hay, cocksfoot, sheep's fescue, meadow fescue, fiorin grass, soft brome, hair grass, lucerne, red and white clover; and vegetable seeds. FRANCE, BROTHERS, and GANS.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO JOINERS' WORKS AND TIMBER YARD, Wholesale and Retail.—W. FAIRFAX begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he has recommenced the above business in the immediate neighbourhood of his late Steam Mills, at the bottom of Dowling-street.
The same quality of workmanship will be carefully prepared as heretofore.
To his numerous customers and friends in town and country, W. F. particularly appeals for their continued confidence and support.
All descriptions of doors, sashes, and frames, French windows, Venetian shutters, architraves, skirtings, chimney-pieces, and mouldings, in cedar and pine.
All descriptions of well-seasoned cedar and lumber, hardwood and Oregon scantling, palings, battens, &c., at the lowest cash prices.

DUNDEE GOODS.—The following goods are manufactured to order and on SALE by the undersigned—
Woolbagging, 28 inches, 22 ozs., in bales
Bags, biscuit, 20 porter, in bales
Twine, 5-ply seaming, in bales.
ANDERSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Queen's-place.

JUST RECEIVED, and for SALE, by the subscribers, ex Daniel, Sharp and Dirigo, an assortment of American CARRIAGES and WAGGONS, consisting of top buggies, concord waggons, farm waggons, nine and four passenger waggons, Dutch waggons, rockaway carriages, &c., &c. WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., 30, Hunter-street.

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the Undersigned.—Whisky, Campbelltown (a direct shipment), in hogsheads and quarters, shipped at 11 o.p.
Ditto, case, each 1 dozen, superior quality.
MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., 13, Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE, at the stores of the undersigned—
Lead pipe, 1 inch, ¾, ½, ¼ inch
White lead, genuine Rose brand, 14, 28, and 56 lb. kegs
Ditto, No. 2, 14, 28, and 56 lb. kegs
Linseed oil, boiled and raw, in 5-gallon iron drums
MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., 13, Macquarie-place.

JUST LANDED, a shipment of Milner's Patent Fire-proof SAFES, of various sizes. MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., 13, Macquarie-place.

NOW LANDING, and on SALE at the stores of the undersigned. Hamilton's Corrugated Galvanised Iron, all sizes and gauges. SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., Macquarie-place.

3000 GUNNY BAGS, at 4s. 6d. per dozen, at ISAAC SIMMONS', 14, Spring-street.

FOR SALE, cheap, a handsome Bay PONY, broken to saddle, very quiet, and will carry a lady. Livery Stables, 34, York-street.

RODGER'S PEN MACHINES, and Lund's Lever Corkscrews. JOSEPH GILLAM, Cutler's Hall, George-street.

GALVANIZED TINNED IRON TILES.—Morewood and Rogers patent, On SALE.
Roofing Tiles, 3 feet x 2 feet. These form a very light, and at the same time strong, roof; the rafters may be 3 feet 6 inches apart, and the battens 2 feet 8 inches apart. They are very valuable for country use, as the tiles may be laid with facility by any ordinary workman. The weight of a roof covered with tinned iron tiles ranges from 90 lb. to 130 lb. per square of 100 feet, while a square of slates weighs about half a ton; this lightness effects a great saving in the timber and general fabric of a building, and makes a roof of this metal the most economical that can be erected. The tiles, if required, may be laid over old shingles, thus saving the expense and risk of stripping the roof.
Galvanized Iron Ridgecapping. This is well adapted for either iron, slated, or shingled roofs, and is the cheapest and most durable capping that can be used.
Galvanized Iron Guttering, Down-piping, Heads, Shoes, Brackets, &c.
Galvanized Tinned Sheet Iron, 6 feet x 2 feet.
E. C. WEEKES and CO., ironmongers, 398, George-street, Sydney.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—Just received, ex Star of Peace, and on SALE by the undersigned, another selection of Vegetable Seeds, in packages of one guinea each, containing 35 different sorts of seeds, all of most choice kinds, and warranted to grow.
FERRIS and SON, Pitt-street, near the Theatre, Sydney.

TO CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.—For SALE, a small invoice of the following, viz.:—
Keating's cough lozenges
Underwood's famous snake antidote
Hooper's family pills
Hunt's ditto ditto
Golden eye ointment
Dutch drops.
With the antidote (which ought to be invaluable in this colony), there are numerous certificates proving its efficacy in curing all snake bites, as well as other venomous reptiles, &c. Apply to FERRIS and SON, Pitt-street, near Theatre, Sydney.

SEED OATS, SEED OATS, SEED OATS.—A prime lot of guaranteed seed oats and barley, on SALE by the undersigned, at very reduced price. FERRIS and SON, Pitt-street, near Theatre, Sydney.

RANDWICK RACES.—On SALE, by the undersigned, FEED OATS, machine cleaned and dressed, most suitable for training purposes. FERRIS and SON, Pitt-street, near Theatre, Sydney.

TWO very superior FAMILY RESIDENCES, situated in the town of St. Leonard's, for SALE, by private contract. Apply to T. W. BOWDEN, 423, George-street.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE of MESSRS. BETTERIDGE and HAYDON, by order of the Mortgagee.—MULGOA, PENRITH.—For PRIVATE SALE, that valuable agricultural and pastoral estate, FAIRLIGHT, containing 2550 ACRES, delightfully situated on the Nepean River, about ten miles from the Penrith Railway station, including residence, large vineyard, orchard, and other extensive improvements. Terms, liberal.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY, an excellent Business PREMISES, situate in High-street, West Maitland, nearly opposite the new theatre, and now occupied by Mr. Levien. The situation first-rate—being near the Royal Hotel, the Theatre, and not many yards distant from the Railway Station, at the crossing near Dr. Scott's. Apply to DODDS and CO., East Maitland.

MARINE VILLAS, four, five, nine, and twelve rooms, with gardens and grounds, for SALE or to be LET. JULES JOUBERT, 289, George-street.

HUNTER'S HILL.—For private SALE, a handsome stone-built marine villa RESIDENCE, close to the ferry, with grounds of about two acres, having extensive frontage to the Parramatta River, between the properties of Messrs. Jeanneret and Wright. RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, the STATION of Moore Creek, about six miles from Tamworth, in the district of Liverpool Plains, together with working bullocks, other cattle, horses, and about seven thousand sheep.
On the station are now, in perfect order, a good dwelling with garden, wool shed, drafting yards, stables, huts, cultivation paddock, &c. The whole forming one of the most desirable stations in the district.
The run is abundantly watered, and capable of carrying in all seasons 14,000 sheep and 1000 head of cattle. A ready market is always found at Tamworth for dairy or other produce
For further particulars apply to EBSWORTH and CO., Bridge-street.
Sydney, 6th April.

4900 MAIDEN and BREEDING EWES for SALE, in the district of Liverpool Plains. Apply to EDWARD H. HERRING, No. 11, Sydney Exchange.

3000 SHEEP for SALE, deliverable on Maneroo. For particulars apply to RICHARD BROOKS, Penrith.

STATIONS FOR SALE.
On the Murrumbidgee, partly stocked, sheep, cattle
Near Molong, partly stocked with sheep only
On the Merri Merri Creek, partly stocked with cattle
Turrigan Swamp and Carwell—Bligh district
Marra Creek, Macquarie District, Stations, with cattle
Marra Creek, Macquarie District, Stations, 7000 sheep
Broad Sound—2 blocks, 60 miles from Rockhampton
Namoi River, partly stocked with cattle
Duck Creek—Three blocks, partly stocked with cattle
District of Bligh—Celebrated runs with cattle
New England, partly stocked with sheep and cattle
Mehi and Big Rivers, partly stocked, sheep and cattle
Narran Culgoa and Bokhara Rivers—14 stations, very choice, about one-half in Queensland and one-half in New South Wales.
All particulars of the above can be obtained of R FORBES, at 78, King-street.

UNSTOCKED RUNS.—Four excellent BLOCKS on the Castlereagh; also four first-rate Blocks on the Mackenzie, within 140 miles of Rockhampton.
Apply to HENRY BEIT, stock and station agent, 6, Wynyard-street.

SHEEP FOR SALE.—
Wethers, 1739, 2 years old last September
Ewes, 796, ditto ditto ditto
Ewes, 840, 12 months old last September
Wethers, 400, ditto ditto ditto
Ewes, 1300, 4 to 6 years old.
5075
They are perfectly sound. For price, &c., apply to A. BLOMFIELD, Cooma, Maneroo. No objection to deliver at Goulburn.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Butchers, Butchers, Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from John Healy, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on THURSDAY next, 11th April, at 12 o'clock,
120 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Boots, Clothing, Firearms, Watches, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Men's, boys' and ladies' boots
4 boxes second-hand clothing
Double and single guns and pistols
Gold and silver watches, jewellery, &c.
Terms, cash.

C. ADRAIN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at his new Rooms, George-street, opposite the Police-office,
A general assortment of clothing, watches, clocks, jewellery, guns, &c.
All goods sent for sale will be settled for the following morning.

MR. H. VAUGHAN is instructed to sell by public auction, on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, on the premises, Forbes Hotel, corner of Barrack and Clarence streets,
Bar fixtures, license, household furniture, and stock-in-trade.

To Dairymen, Private Families, and others.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. Patrick Martin, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on SATURDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
8 very superior prime milch cows, six with calves at side, and two springers; all well bred and quiet and good milkers.

Postponed on account of the inclement weather.
50 Head of Horses.
At the Cattle Yards.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from J. T. Ryan, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Cattle Yards, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
50 head of useful horses, well adapted for draught, carriage, or saddle.

THIS DAY'S Horse Sale.

BURT and CO.'S Horse Sale, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, will comprise the following:—
2 brown carriage horses
1 black draught mare, from Kiama
1 grey cob, a first-class hackney, well recommended
1 handsome chesnut hackney
1 brown mare, a perfect lady's hack. Sire "Sir Charles"
2 English-built spring-carts
2 bloodhound pups
30 horses of the usual description
Carts, trucks, gigs, dogcarts, saddles, &c.

Lady's Hackney.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A very handsome brown mare, perfectly quiet, and thoroughly broken to carry a lady.

English-built Spring Carts.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
2 large-sized English spring-carts, just landed from the Granite City. They are light and strong, and adapted for the use of hay and corn dealers.

Pair Carriage Horses.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A particularly fine pair of brown carriage geldings. They are 6 and 7 years old, 16 hands high, dark brown, with black points, a good match, thoroughly broken, and run well together. Have not been abused in any way, and are very suitable for a large family carriage.
☞ Now on view.

South Country Horses.

BURT and CO. are instructed by W. J. Shelly, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY next, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock,
30 large sized powerful young horses, all more or less broken, amongst them are some capital weight carriers and match horses.

Unbroken Colts,
From the Stud of the Hon. R. Fitzgerald.

BURT and CO. are instructed by the Hon. Robert Fitzgerald to sell by auction, in the Cattle Market Yards, on an early day,
A batch of very superior colts, now en route from Dabee. Particulars in next advertisement.

Sale by auction next Pasdoe's Wharf, Balmain.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
By order of the Administrator.
Superior Household Furniture, Glass, and Plated Ware Boat, with Sails and Gear complete.

FREDERICK BRADLY will sell by public auction, on the premises as above,
A quantity of useful furniture, &c., viz.—
Chairs, tables, fenders and irons, carpets, &c.
Iron bedsteads, bedding, &c., washstands, dressing tables
Toilet glasses, engravings, plated and glass ware
Crockery, and kitchen utensils. Also,
A skiff, with sails complete.
Terms, cash.

Treble X Dublin Stout.
India Pale Ale.
THURSDAY, 11th instant.
On Account of whom it may Concern.
Damaged by Sea Water.
Ex Cathcart, from Liverpool.
Important Unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on the above day, at 11,
200 cases Blood, Wolf, and Co.'s XXX Dublin stout, pints and quarts
200 cases ditto XXX Burton ale, ditto ditto.
Terms, cash.

Chubb's Fire-proof Safes
Chubb's Cash Boxes
Chubb's Till Locks
Chubb's Brass Padlocks
Chubb's Combination Latches.
Important Unreserved Sale.
Large assortment of Fire and Thief Proof Safes, direct from the manufacturers, suitable for Government offices, banking and mercantile establishments, gold buyers, bullion brokers, &c., &c.
FRIDAY, 12th instant.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. beg to announce to the bankers and merchants of Sydney, &c., that they have been instructed by the sole agent for New South Wales, W. H. Eldred, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Stores, Nos. 8 and 9, Campbell's Wharf, on FRIDAY, at o'clock,
The whole stock of Chubb's safes, locks, &c., at present held by him, to close the agency account, viz.,
FIRE AND THIEF PROOF SAFES.
No. 12 a—2 safes, 2 feet 1 inch x 1 foot 7 inches x 1 foot 7 inches, 13¼ inches deep clear inside
16 — 1 ditto, 2 feet 3 inches x 1 foot 9 inches x 1 foot 9 inches, 15 inches clear inside
29 — 1 ditto, 2 feet 7 inches x 2 feet 4 inches x 1 foot 8 inches, 13½ inches deep clear inside
30 — 2 ditto 3 feet x 2 feet 8 inches x 1 foot 10 inches, 15 inches deep clear inside
31 — 1 ditto, 3 feet 3 inches x 3 feet x 1 foot 11 inches, 16 inches deep clear inside
1 — 1 ditto, 1 foot 9 inches x 1 foot 4 inches x 1 foot 2 inches, 8¾ inches inside clear
8 a—1 ditto, 1 foot 11 inches x 1 foot 5 inches x 1 foot 5 inches, 11½ inches inside clear
17 — 1 ditto, 2 feet 5 inches x 1 foot 11 inches x 1 foot 9 inches, 14½ inches clear inside
19 — 1 ditto, 2 feet 5 inches x 1 foot 11 inches x 1 foot 9 inches, 14½ inches clear inside
21 — 1 ditto, 2 feet 9 inches x 2 feet x 1 foot 9 inches, 14½ inches clear inside
25 — 1 ditto, 3 feet 1 inch x 2 feet 1 inch x 1 foot 9 inches, 14½ inches clear inside
28 — 1 ditto, 4 feet 6 inches x 2 feet 3 inches x 2 feet, 17 inches clear inside.
29—2 ditto, 2 feet 7 inches x 2 feet 4 inches x 1 foot 8 inches, 13½ inches clear inside.
CASH-BOXES.
2 of No. 1—9 x 8½ x 3½ inches
2 of No. 2—9½ x 6 x 3½ inches
2 of No. 3—10½ x 6 x 4 inches
1 of No. 5—13 x 8 x 5½ inches.
TILL LOCKS.
4 assorted 2¼, 2½ inches.
BRASS PADLOCKS.
12 assorted 2½ to 3½ inch.
COMBINATION LATCHES.
11 assorted 4 to 6 inch.
The auctioneers beg to assure the trade, bankers, merchants, storekeepers, and others that the above is a strictly bona fide sale. The measurements of the safes are given above, but parties wishing to know the internal arrangement of the drawers, shelves, &c., can, on application at the rooms of the auctioneers, see the illustrated catalogue issued by Messrs. Chubb, and obtain any further information that may be required. The safes, locks, &c., are on view at the stores, Campbell's Wharf, where intending purchasers are earnestly invited to inspect them prior to the day of sale.
Terms at sale.

Allsopp's India Pale Ale.
Bass's Triangle ditto.
THURSDAY, 11th April.
Ex Hotspur.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on above day, at 11,
190 casks Allsopp's India pale, bottled by Friend, now landed in fine condition
22 casks Bass' triangle ditto
10 casks Marrian's ditto, in stone jars.
Terms at sale.

Important to Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, Country Storekeepers, and others.
Important Unreserved Sale.
THURSDAY, 11th April.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on above day, at 11,
A large assortment of choice wines and spirits, ale, and porter, comprising
30 hogsheads fine old dark brandy
20 ditto ditto pale ditto
109 cases Central Vineyard ditto
200 ditto Jenquel Freres ditto
6 hogsheads pale and dark Rochelle ditto
300 cases fine champagne cognac
59 ditto absynith, Noilly, Pratt, and Co.
20 ditto kirchwasser
10 ditto curaçoa
10 ditto maraschino
15 ditto assorted liqueurs
15 ditto white hermitage
14 ditto muscat
100 cases Vermouth "genuine"
26 quarter-casks rare old port
24 hogsheads claret
100 cases white wine vinegar
7 hogsheads genuine French brandy
7 quarter-casks ditto ditto
10 octaves ditto ditto
10 hogsheads Champagne Brandy Company's cognac
100 cases very superior claret
400 ditto Blood's ale and porter, pints and quarts
200 ditto Allsop's ale bottled by Friend
20 hogsheads Nespend ale
20 ditto Ind and Coop's ditto, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

☞ On FRIDAY, April 12th, at 11 o'clock.
At Stanmore, Newtown, near the residence of Mr. Blanchard, and within five minutes' walk of the 'bus stand at the Railway Bridge.
Useful, elegant, and substantial Furniture
Brilliant-toned Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte, in excellent condition, 6¾ octaves (cost in London 75 guineas), by Kirkman
Rosewood Drawing-room Suite, in Crimson Tabaret
Bedroom Furniture, of the best description
Kitchen and Culinary Utensils
Cooking Stove, by Younger
Beehive and Bees, &c.

MR. WALTER BRADLEY has received imperative instructions from the proprietor of the above to offer for public competition, on FRIDAY, April 12th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his excellent furniture and effects
DRAWING ROOM.
Pier glass, rose whatnot
Fine toned rosewood pianoforte, by Kirkman (a first-class instrument)
Drawing-room suite, in satin tabaret
Octagonal table, marble ornaments
Tapestry, carpets and rug, &c.
DINING ROOM.
Cut glass wines, champagnes, tumblers, and decanters
China breakfast service
Large dinner service
Dining table and cover
Chiffoniere bookcase
Six chairs, lounge, and easy chair, in leather
Skeleton clock, under glass shade
Canaries, books, music, &c.
BEDROOMS.
Brass-mounted bedsteads
Hair mattresses, palliasses, &c.
Washstands and furniture
Dressing-glasses and tables
Handsome mahogany drawers, &c.
KITCHEN.
An excellent cooking stove by Younger
Large deal dresser, with drawers and cupboard
Culinary utensils, &c.
YARD.
A large quantity of implements and sundries.
Terms, cash.
Catalogues and cards to view can be obtained at the Rooms of the Auctioneer, George-street, opposite Jamison-street.
The auctioneer strongly advises parties furnishing to inspect the above, as they are all good articles, and were purchased only a few months since.

☞ On THURSDAY, April 11th, at half-past 10 o'clock.
Elizabeth-street South, near Goulburn-street.
Useful Household Furniture.

MR. WALTER BRADLEY has received instructions from the proprietor (who is leaving for the interior) to sell by auction, at his residence, Elizabeth-street South, on THURSDAY, April 11th, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Hair-seated couch and chairs
Loo table, cheffonier
Oil paintings, ornaments
Silver lever, by Tobias, Liverpool
Jewellery and plated ware
Glassware, china and earthenware
4-post bedstead and bedding
Washstand and furniture
Bedsteads, carpeting, dressing glass
Kitchen and culinary utensils
Lot scantling and deals
Stable utensils, bags and bagging
Ironware, groceries, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.
☞ Argyle-terrace, Pitt-street, Redfern.
Superior Household Furniture
Cut Glass, China, and Plated Ware.

MR. WALTER BRADLEY has been favoured with instructions from T. B. Ward, Esq., to sell by auction, early next week,
The whole of his excellent household furniture and effects (prior to his departure for England.)
Terms, cash.
Full particulars will shortly appear.
Catalogues and cards to view will be issued.

☞ On FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock.
Important Sale by Public Auction,
. At Mr. T. A. Torning's, Pitt-street.
Prior to his departure by the Achilles for California.
N.B.—The sale is imperative
The terms are cash
And there is no reserve.
☞ Buyers of all classes are particularly requested to attend the above sale on FRIDAY next; and it is to be hoped that they will rally round on this occasion and show due appreciation of the merits and talents of our respected citizen, Mr. T. A. Torning, who leaves Sydney, per Achilles, to join his parents in California.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mr. T. A. Torning's, Pitt-street, near the Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The undermentioned, namely
Shop, built of iron, weatherboard front, good cellar underneath
Back premises, consisting of 6 rooms, comfortable size
1 large shed, corrugated iron roof.
. The above premises are leasehold, with a twelvemonth yet to run, and a renewal of lease for three years if required. The purchaser has the option of removing the whole buildings at once, or on the termination of the lease, a clause to that effect having been inserted in the original lease. The whole subject to a ground rent of £1 per week.
☞ Stock-in-trade and tools of plumbers', painters', and brass-finishers' business
. Household furniture, &c., &c.
Pictures, amongst which are some beautiful drawings of scenes during the late Russian war, &c.
Fire-engine—one of Warner's—with 300 feet of hose, more or less.
Terms at sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
☞ Sale by auction, Wilson-street, Newtown.
Important to those residing in the vicinity.
Very substantial and useful Furniture.
Brilliant-toned Pianoforte.
Plated Ware, China, Cut Glass, &c., &c.
A First-rate Dog-cart and Harness.
Ditto.
Iron-grey Mare, warranted in Harness or Saddle.
Saddle and Bridle.
A splendid Milch Cow, Poultry, and a variety of Sundries, all of which will appear in future advertisements.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from F. M. Swan, Esq., to sell by public auction, at his Residence, Wilson-street, Newtown, on the 16th instant, prior to his departure from the colony,
The whole of his valuable Furniture and effects.
Full particulars in future issue, and in the catalogues now in course of preparation, deliverable on Saturday.
Terms, cash.

Public Notice.
In the course of removal from Nelson's Bay.
Important to Parties Furnishing and others.
Very superior, substantial, and useful Furniture
Semi-grand Pianoforte, by Wornum and Sons, in good preservation, and
A variety of elegant and useful articles.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from a gentleman leaving the colony, solely on account of ill health, to sell by public auction, on an early day next week,
The whole of his valuable furniture and effects, which will be removed from Nelson's Bay, for the convenience of the public.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Just landed.
25 Cases of French Vases, Statuettes, Ornaments, and a splendid variety of Elegantly Framed Chromo's Water Coloured Drawings, comprising no subjects less than those by Turner, Stansfield, and others of equal eminence.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from the importers, to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on an early day next week,
25 packages of choice goods.
Full and detached particulars in future issue.
Terms at sale.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock.
Superior Household Furniture
Grand Pianoforte by Broadwood, &c.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, by order of the proprietor, Mr. Rowland, at his residence, Somerset Lodge, Botany-street, on THURSDAY next, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The whole of his valuable furniture and effects.
For full particulars, see future advertisements and the placards.
Terms at sale.

To Drapers, Tailors, Merchants, Storekeepers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers (Messrs. Saunders and Co.) to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Without reserve,
14 cases of woollens, ex Centurion, comprising
Blue and black pilot cloths
Ditto ditto president ditto, for mantles
Black and brown magenta, and silver sealskin ditto
6-4 black, brown, and blue diagonal coatings
6-4 ditto fancy ditto
6-4 black and brown sattara ditto
6-4 rifle cloths.
Terms at sale.

Drapery Sale.
On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 10th and 11th of April.
267 Packages, ex Centurion.
To Merchants, Shippers, Country Buyers, Warehousemen, Storekeepers, Drapers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Saunders and Co., to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, the 10th and 11th of April, at 11 o'clock each day, without reserve.
267 packages of drapery, now landing, ex Centurion, consisting of
9-8 purple pad prints
5-4 dark madder ditto
9-8 light pad ditto, small patterns
5-4 cambric ditto
5-4 stripe and check ditto
Imitation Welsh flannels
Coloured saxony ditto
Fancy wove ditto
8-4, 9-4, 10-4 best common white blankets
9-4, 10-4, 11-4 medium ditto
9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 super medium ditto
9-4, 10-4, 11-4 scarlet ditto
9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 gentian ditto
54 x 74 inch blue grey ditto
60 x 80 inch ditto ditto
56 x 76 inch new mixture ditto
9-4, 10-4, 11-4 white counterpanes
9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 toilet quilts
Rough brown hollands
3-4 cotton ticks
30 inch twill regattas
Huckaback towels
7-4, 8-4 linen diaper and damasks
3-4 bleached union and linen huckabacks
Men's Scotch twill shirts, lined backs
Boys' and youths' ditto
Men's white longcloth shirts
Ladies' underclothing
Men's printed flannel shirts
Ditto wool angola, wove ditto
Black alpaca moreens
Drab ditto ditto
3-4 winceys
Wincey skirts
Drugget skirtings
Aberdeen striped ditto
5-4 super galas
Fancy wove crossovers, with silk stripes
French cashmeres (colours)
Pure llamas
White German and English wove stays
Men's Aberdeen half-hose
Merino and lambswool shirts
Black and coloured alpacas
Coloured coburgs
Sewed muslins
Printed corahs
Square wool shawls and llama handkerchiefs
Men's and boys' doe trousers
Black cloth sacs
Indiarubber belts and braces
68, 72, 80 inch croydon sheetings
Ladies' and children's jackets
Ladies' new cloth and sealskin mantles, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.
The auctioneers would beg to call particular attention to the above sale, as it is a very choice and carefully selected shipment of new and seasonable goods.

Preliminary Notice.
Wines and Spirits
Draught and Bottled Beer, &c.
Auction Sale, FRIDAY, 12th April.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hotel-keepers, Shippers, and Country Buyers.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 12th April, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Several large parcels of wines, spirits, draught and bottled beer, &c., &c.
Particulars in future advertisements.

To close Consignments.
To Hatters, Tailors, Drapers, Storekeepers, Warehousemen, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Without reserve,
To close consignments,
3 cases Symonds and Woodrow's best Paris hats
1 case patent print and damask
1 ditto men's worsted polka vests
3 cases Scotch tweed
2 ditto ladies' straw hats.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Younger's Ale.
Auction Sale, FRIDAY, 12th April.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at Messrs. Mackintosh, Hirst, and Co.'s Stores, No. 13, Macquarie-place, on FRIDAY, 12th April, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
8 hogsheads Robert Younger's ale.
Terms, cash.

To Hotelkeepers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, and others.
Younger's Ale.
42 Hogsheads.
For Unreserved Auction Sale, at Messrs. Mackintosh, Hirst, and Co.'s Stores.
FRIDAY, 12th April.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at Messrs. Mackintosh, Hirst, and Co.'s Stores, No 13, Macquarie-place, on FRIDAY, 12th April, at 11 o'clock,
42 hogsheads Robert Younger's ale.
Terms at sale.

To Drapers and others.
Auction Sale, THIS DAY.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 10th April, at 11 o'clock, without the slightest reserve,
1 case ladies' kid gloves, slightly damaged
1 case ditto ditto, much ditto
1 case thread and lisle ditto, slightly ditto.
Terms at sale.

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http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1484798

POSTPONED in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, to
FRIDAY, 12TH APRIL.

MOST IMPORTANT, EXTENSIVE, and VALUABLE SALE of CITY and COUNTRY FREEHOLD PROPERTIES, by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 12th APRIL.

ALL THOSE VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTIES, being the western portion of the TARMONS ESTATE, well-known as belonging to Mr. RICHARD HARNETT, and comprising the following:—
LOT 1.—COMFORTABLE FAMILY DWELLING-HOUSE and Garden in Victoria-street, at present occupied by Mr. Harnett.
LOTS 2, 3, and 4.—LARGE BLOCKS of LAND fronting Victoria-street.
LOTS 5, 6, and 7.—VALUABLE BUILDING SITES in Brougham-street.
LOT 8.—2 COTTAGES in Harnett-street.
LOT 9.—2 COMFORTABLE Two-story HOUSES in Harnett-street.
LOT 10.—ALLOTMENT corner of Harnett and Duke streets.
LOT 11.—LARGE BLOCK of LAND, with double frontage to Brougham and Duke streets.
LOT 12.—5 COTTAGES in Duke-street, opposite Fairfax's steam saw mills.
LOT 13.—LARGE BLOCK of LAND, with double frontage to Duke and Brougham streets, opposite Elliott's coal wharf, and now used as a timber yard.
LOT 14.—ELLIOTT'S COAL and TIMBER WHARF.
LOT 15.—FAIRFAX'S STEAM SAW MILL.—The PLANT and MACHINERY of Fairfax's Steam Saw Mills, Woolloomooloo Bay.
GOULBURN-STREET.—BLOCK COTTAGE PROPERTY, comprising 7 BRICK-BUILT COTTAGES.
KIAMA.—150 ACRE RICH DAIRY FARM.
NOWRA HILL, SHOALHAVEN.—SNUG 35 ACRE FARM, situate on the main road from Shoalhaven to Braidwood.
MORT and CO.

POSTPONED to FRIDAY, 12th April, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather.

RICH DAIRY FARM, KIAMA.

150 ACRES EXCELLENT BRUSH LAND.

Title, Unquestionable.—Terms at Sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, April 12th.
A rich dairy farm, situate about 3 MILES of KIAMA, and containing about 150 ACRES 1 ROOD, more or less, of EXCELLENT BRUSH LAND, with creeks of the PUREST WATER meandering through the farm.
The improvements are as follows:—
In one part, about 30 acres, the timber, well fallen and partly cleared, under grass and clover. In another part, about 30 acres, all partially cleared and under grass and clover; and in a third part about 8 to 10 acres, partly cleared and under grass and clover. There are also three good hardwood slab houses, with other buildings on the land.
☞ It is only necessary to point to the fact that this farm is close to Kiama, that the steamers make their trips regularly, so ensuring constant communication with Sydney, and that the situation of the farm is one of the best, to command for it that attention which a property of this character justly demands.
Anyone in search of a GOOD KIAMA FARM should inspect this one, and to that end parties are invited to enquire of Mr. W. IRVING, Kiama, who will direct them to it.

POSTPONED to FRIDAY, 12th April, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

CAPITAL CITY INVESTMENT.
BLOCK COTTAGE PROPERTY, GOULBURN-STREET, between Pitt and George streets.

Title unquestionable. Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 12th April,
All that block of LAND situate on the northern side, and having a frontage to GOULBURN-STREET of 88 FEET by a depth of 76 feet, more or less, on which is erected a block of buildings, comprising
7 BRICK-BUILT COTTAGES,
each containing two rooms and attic.
☞ This property, now in the market for bona fide sale, well worth the attention of any small capitalist. Indeed, any one living in the neighbourhood, and capable of supervising the property, it might be made one of the biggest of freeholds in the city. The position within a few yards of George-street, and in one of the leading thoroughfares, commands for the houses at all times tenants at good rates. The attention of the working man is directed to this sale, as it is purposed to sell the houses either separately or in lots of two or three, as may be desired; and as a portion of the purchase-money may remain secured upon the property, a very small amount of ready money is required to secure one or more of the cottages.

POSTPONED to FRIDAY, 12th April, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather.

IMPROVED 35-ACRE FARM,
NOWRA HILL, SHOALHAVEN.

Title unquestionable; terms, liberal.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 12th April,
A really snug and compact little farm, containing about 35 acres of land, situate on the main road from Shoalhaven to Braidwood. About nine acres of the land are cleared, four of which are under crop; also, a fourteen-acre paddock, enclosed with a cockatoo fence; substantial stockyards, dairy, out-houses, and a two-room slabbed hut, with bark roof. ABUNDANCE OF GOOD WATER.
☞ To any industrious man on the look-out for a homestead, the above sale presents an opportunity of securing such at a very small outlay. A little energy and perseverance well bestowed, and a home could be made equal in comfort, and far more remunerative, than anything of the same character in the old country. The farm is now in the occupation of Mr. Cornelius Leary, who will give every information required.

QUEENSLAND, MARANOA DISTRICT.

THE CASHMERE RUNS, consisting of the following seven blocks:—
CASHMERE GLENLYON
DESIDERATUM CLEARWATER, and
CYPRESS VALE CHESTERFIELD, and
CAIRNGORUM;
And with which will be sold
1000 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less.

Terms—Half cash, half credit.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 16th April,
SEVEN BLOCKS of country, situated on the Maranoa River, close to its junction with the Balonne River. They have an extensive frontage to both banks of that river, are abundantly watered, and the country consists of box and silver-leafed ironbark, with some PLAINS of CONSIDERABLE EXTENT, various descriptions of SALT BUSH, and abundance of MYALL, the grasses being rich oaten and barley grass. They adjoin the "Wagoo" and No. 10 Runs, and also Mr. Flood's ...ttulla Creek run.
With these runs will be sold 1000 HEAD OF CHOICE CATTLE, more or less, of about equal proportion of ages and sexes, all under seven years old.
, Full particulars of the cattle may be learnt on application to Mort and Co. They are perfectly quiet and well bred, and can be mustered in a few days.
☞ This choice cattle property is in the market for positive sale, and can be safely recommended, particularly as a rare chance for a beginner, the country being very superior, and the quantity of stock upon it a mere bagatelle as compared to the grazing capabilities. It is indeed rarely that a chance of the kind is to be met with, combining, as it does, a large extent of excellent country, very lightly stocked, and the cattle very good.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

BURWOOD, PARRAMATTA ROAD.
COTTAGE and SMALL ORCHARD.

Title unquestionable. Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 17th April,
A comfortable brick-built cottage, on stone foundations, with shingled roof, containing 4 rooms, kitchen, and servant's room, and pantry, together with a block of land, containing about three-quarters of an acre, under cultivation as an orchard, with choice fruit trees. Also, A WELL OF EXCELLENT WATER.
☞ This property, situate at BURWOOD, on the PARRAMATTA ROAD, close to Neitch's Inn, and now in the occupation of Mr. Pearson, at a nominal rental, is one of those charming little residences for which there are so many enquiries, and which can so seldom be met with. Formed after years of toil and much expense, the grounds now present to any purchaser a reward which time and care along can give. The property is in good order, is in the market for POSITIVE SALE, and is recommended to the attention of any one in search of a SNUG SUBURBAN FREEHOLD, within easy access of the city.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, Horns, &c.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, 11th April, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Bales wool
Casks tallow
Sheepskins
Hides
Horns, &c.
Terms, cash.

To Innkeepers and others.

TOWN OF STROUD.
The STROUD HOTEL, now licensed and in full trade.

Title unquestionable.

Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 17th April,
That well-known hostelry,
THE STROUD HOTEL,
situated in the very centre of that rising township, now licensed and in full trade, and let to Mr. Charles Dee.
It is a double building, one part erected with wood, on stone foundations, and shingled roof; the other part substantial brickwork on stone foundation, with shingled roof; both buildings stuccoed on the outside. The whole contains 15 apartments, and good cellar in basement. Joiners' work of cedar.
There is a detached range of brick buildings, comprising kitchen, scullery, harness-room, and store, all plastered inside and stuccoed on the outside. Also range of stabling, built of wood with shingled roof, with accommodation for 10 horses; and a large shed with shingled roof, with fitting for 6 more horses.
The whole occupy an extensive block of land, with considerable frontage to both Cowper-street, Market-street, and Market-lane, all securely enclosed, with large gateway entrance from Market-street to the stable yard, which is paved. There is a small garden and orchard on the side next Cowper-street, and also a portion of the remaining land laid out as a vegetable garden, enclosed separately. That part of the main building, which is erected with bricks, is fitted with eve gutters and down pipes.
☞ To travellers on the line of road between Raymond Terrace and New England, and the Manning River and Port Macquarie Districts, this property is too well known to need any lengthened description. It is the principal inn in the district, is on the main road to the above districts, and therefore commands a very lucrative business. Parties on the look out for a first-class country inn would do well to inspect this property prior to the sale.

QUEENSLAND.—DARLING DOWNS.

THE WYAGA RUNS, comprising
WYAGA WONDUL, and
HEADS OF YARREL BULLI CREEK.
CREEK
Together with about
22,309 SHEEP, WARRANTED NEVER DISEASED,
160 MILES FROM IPSWICH.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 16th April,
That well-known first-class pastoral property, THE WYAGA RUNS, comprising Wyaga, Heads of Yarrel Creek, Wondul, and Bulli Creek, in the Darling Downs district. These stations adjoin, are well watered, and consist of open box country, interspersed with salt bush and other salsolaceous country. They are distant about 100 miles from Drayton, are in the neighbourhood of YANDILLA and WESTERN CREEK, the well-known stations of Messrs. Gore, Brothers, and Captain Vignolles, and are within about 160 MILES OF WATER CARRIAGE.
THE IMPROVEMENTS comprise every requisite for advantageously working the stations, and are as follows—
ON THE HEAD STATION,
Overseer's cottage, with kitchen, stable, and cart shed.
A new woolshed, with corrugated iron roof, and woolpress complete; yards, &c. Also a new store, with iron roof.
Killing, milking, and horse yards, and sheep drafting yards.
Four huts for men, garden, and extensive paddocks.
There are also eleven substantial out-stations huts and yards.
With the Wyaga runs will be sold the following sheep:—
5812 wethers, more or less, from yearlings up to and including full mouthed
9685 ewes, breeding, more or less, from maidens up to and including full mouthed
6563 lambs, more or less, of sexes
249 rams, more or less.

Total, 22,309 sheep, more or less.

, Two teams of bullocks and drays, horse and ration carts, draught and saddle horses, stores, &c., to be taken at a valuation.

☞ So seldom are good Darling Downs Stations in the market, that MORT and CO. feel it is only necessary to advertise one for sale to ensure for it the attention it deserves. These runs are, however, well-known to most northern squatters, and therefore require no detailed description of them. Those who are not so acquainted with them are particularly requested to visit and inspect them prior to sale. They will be found in every respect in most perfect working order.

PLANT AND MACHINERY OF FAIRFAX'S STEAM SAW MILLS, WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY.

FRIDAY, 12th April.

MESSRS. MORT and CO. have received instructions from the TRUSTEES IN THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM FAIRFAX AND SON to sell, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, immediately after the sale of the land in Mr. Harnett's Estate, on which the Steam Saw Mills are erected,
The whole of the valuable PLANT and MACHINERY known as the WOOLLOOMOOLOO STEAM SAW MILLS.
This highly valuable and complete property, in which about £10,000 has been invested, consists of
The steam-engine, 20-horse power, with 25-horse flue boiler, water-heating apparatus, and every other modern improvement; diameter of cylinder, 16 inches; length of stroke, 30 inches; made by P. N. Russell and Co., and acknowledged to be one of their best. And every other machine necessary for carrying on a most extensive business in sawing, moulding, turnery, &c., among which may be enumerated
SAW TABLE, by Parsons, of London, decidedly the most superior in the colony.
SMALL SAW-TABLE, for light work of every description.
VERTICAL LOG FRAME, for twenty saws, complete with saws, &c.
VERTICAL deal frame, saws, &c.
GROOVING, Tonguing, and Moulding Machine, imported at a large cost from England, with a large variety of irons, for every design of moulding, architrave, &c., with additions and improvements, making in the quantity produced a saving of 30 per cent., the quality of work in every respect equal to the most finished hand labour.
SMALL Moulding Machine, complete.
TENONING Machine.
MORTICING Machine, &c., &c.
Very superior turning lathes, capable of producing every article of turnery required.
The shop and buildings are all conveniently arranged for the machinery and the purposes required.
3-TON Derrick Crane, complete.
30-TON PUNT.

RUSHCUTTER'S BAY.

LOT 1.—SIX-ROOM COTTAGE AND ACRE OF LAND.

LOT 2.—THREE-ROOM COTTAGE and 2 ROODS OF LAND.

Title, residue of 21 year's lease.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clok, on WEDNESDAY, 17th April,
The following valuable properties, situate at RUSHCUTTER'S BAY, having extensive frontages to the NEW SOUTH HEAD ROAD and the WATERS OF THE BAY:—
LOT 1.—All that block of land having a frontage of about 116 feet 10 inches to the NEW SOUTH HEAD ROAD, by a depth of about 382 FEET to RUSHCUTTER'S BAY, on which is erected a well-built brick-nogged cottage on stone foundation, containing four large rooms, kitchen, store; also, a WELL OF GOOD WATER.
The grounds are laid out in a most tasteful way, and the property is now ready for the reception of a respectable family.
LOT 2.—All that block of land, having a frontage of about 58 FEET 9 INCHES to the NEW SOUTH HEAD ROAD, by a depth of about 382 FEET to RUSHCUTTER'S BAY, on which is erected a WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE, containing 3 ROOMS AND SHED, with an excellent garden, fruit-trees, &c.
☞ These properties, situate in the very pick of the Bay, are well known as belonging to Mr. Price, who has expended a very large sum of money on his present residence, to render it everything to be desired. Quite shut out from the traffic of the road, and realising all the pleasures of a sylvan retreat, it yet enjoys every advantage to be offered by a town residence. The property has been made without the slightest intention of a sale, and is only now in the market in consequence of the contemplated departure from the metropolis of the proprietor.

SPLENDID FATTENING RUNS, WITHOUT STOCK.

MARANOA DISTRICT.
WARRIL CREEK and DINONG PADLONG.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 7th May,
Those two splendid blocks of FATTENING COUNTRY, known as Warril Creek and Dinong Padlong.
WARRIL CREEK.—Estimated area, 16,000 acres, including both banks of the Warril Creek, about five miles from Dinong Padlong.
DINONG PADLONG.—Estimated area, 16,000 acres, on the right bank of the Barwan River, about five miles above Sir Thomas Mitchell's 87 Camp.
☞ These were among the selections made in 1849, 1850, and 1851, by Messrs. GIDEON LANG and WALKER, the pioneers of that part of the colony, and taken up chiefly for the RICHNESS OF THE PASTURE, and in order to secure the tracts that were MOST ABUNDANTLY WATERED.
Parties, therefore, on the look out for good fattening runs should bear in mind that these runs were selected by MEN OF GREAT EXPERIENCE, and who, from the fact of their being the first in the field, had the opportunity of securing the pick of the country.

By order of the Mortgagees.

DISTRICT OF MURRUMBIDGEE.
That splendid Cattle Property,
BRINGENBRONG AND KHANCOBAN,
situate on the Hume River (adjoining and at present worked in conjunction with TOOMA AND MERAGLE RUNS).
Together with 3400 CATTLE, more or less, of which about 2000 are aged bullocks.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed BY THE MORTGAGEES to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 23rd APRIL,
Those very choice cattle stations, BRINGENBRONG AND KHANCOBAN, situate on the Upper Hume, in the Murrumbidgee District, and distant about 260 miles from Melbourne.
BRINGENBRONG is about fourteen miles from Tooma, and has about seven miles frontage to the Hume River. The country consists of large plains, open forest, and undulating country. It is always well watered even to the extreme back part of the run.
KHANCOBAN adjoins Bringenbrong on the upper side of the river, and has about seven miles frontage to the Swampy Plain River, and is otherwise watered by Khancoban and other creeks. It also consists of plains, open forest, and undulating country.
The Improvements at Bringenbrong are a comfortable cottage residence, quite new, with the necessary outbuildings, milking yard, horse yard and paddock, large weaning paddock, and a very large stockyard recently repaired, and fitted with drafting gates.
On Khancoban are a small cottage, garden, and two good paddocks, principally sown with clover, also a tailing yard, and very substantial new stockyard, fitted with swing gates, &c.
With these runs will be sold
3400 CATTLE MORE OR LESS.
These are superior cattle, and among them are about
2000 AGED BULLOCKS,
many of which are now fit for market.
, About 20 horses, dray, implements, stores, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
☞ These stations can be most strongly recommended. They are, however, so well known to most pastoral men as to require no eulogy in an advertisement. They are in the market for bona fide sale.

ON THE GROUND, SATURDAY, 20th APRIL, at 12 o'clock,
UNRESERVED SALE of the residue of
SHEPHERD'S DARLING NURSERY,
in lots to suit purchasers.
TERMS.—One quarter cash; residue, liberal credit.
Lithographic plans can be obtained at the Rooms, Pitt-street.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

UNRESERVED SALE.

FRIDAY, 26th APRIL.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.
BLUE'S POINT.
ST. LEONARD'S, NORTH SHORE.

THE whole of the unsold portion of that valuable property
CHUTER'S ESTATE,
including
CHUTER'S HOUSE and GROUNDS
BILLY BLUE'S INN
THE GOLDEN ERA, and CARR'S STORES,
and a number of choice sites, some of which front Berry's Bay; also, all the improved leased allotments.
TITLE unquestionably good; and intending purchasers are particularly invited to apply to W. W. BILLYARD, Esq., Hunter-street, the solicitor for the mortgagee, that they may receive full particulars and inspect the deeds.
The property will be sold without special conditions. The title has been accepted by the principal solicitors in Sydney for former purchasers.
No purchaser at this sale will be required to complete except on a good title.
Terms.—One quarter cash, residue liberal credit.
Plans and full particulars may be obtained at the Rooms, Pitt-street.
Sale without reserve.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

In the Insolvent Estate of Mr. John Witts.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by the Official Assignee, John Morris, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of April, at 11 o'clock,
A brick-built house, situated in Railway-place, between Elizabeth and Devonshire streets, a short distance from the Railway Station, containing four rooms, a hall, and kitchen, well erected and neatly finished; workshop and shed in the yard; an abundant supply of good water. The walls of the house are cemented with Roman cement; the roof slated. The plot of land has a frontage of 20 feet by a depth of 60 feet, and is held under a lease for ninety-nine years, at the low rental of £6 10s. per annum.
☞ This is a very suitable residence for persons connected with the railway works, or for any mechanic or clerk employed in the neighbourhood.
Terms at sale.

Rushcutter's Bay.

A Cottage, containing four rooms, standing upon an Acre of Land, with Frontage to the Waters of the Bay.
By order of the Mortgagee.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 11th April, at 11 o'clock,
A very comfortable four-roomed Cottage, with outbuildings and garden in first-rate order, situated near the toll-bar, on the new South Head Road, at Rushcutter's Bay. The land comprises about one Acre, with frontage to the waters of the bay, of 1 chain 77 links, and forms part of the land originally granted to a Mr. Thomas. The frontage to the South Head Road is 1 chain 77 links. It is bounded on the west by a line to the water, 5 chains 75 links; on the north, by high water mark; and on the east, by a line bearing south ten degrees thirty minutes east, 5 chains 84 links, to the new South Head Road.
This property is held under a lease for 21 years from March 1855, at the rate of £20 per annum, payable quarterly.
Terms at sale.

Snug Cottage, Norton-street, Glebe Road, in the immediate neighbourhood of the University, the Lyndhurst College, &c., and within twenty minutes' walk of the Post Office by the Pyrmont Bridge Company's new line of road.

For positive sale, in consequence of the departure of the owner and builder for Queensland.

T. W. BOWDEN has been instructed by Mr. Henry Noad, who is about to settle in Queensland, to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 11th April, at 11 o'clock,
A four-roomed verandah cottage, in Norton-street, Glebe, with the ground attached, having a frontage to Norton-street of 40 feet, by a depth of 80 feet.
The house is weatherboard, roofed with shingles in front, and Morewood's patent tiles over shingles at the back. The rooms are finished in a style not often seen in houses of this class—Mr. Noad having built it for his own residence, but is now determined to dispose of it for the reason above stated.
The situation is high and healthy, having the Ultimo paddocks at one side and the Lyndhurst estate with the College grounds at the back.
The ground, which is laid out as a garden, contains an excellent well of water; also, a shed, with a joiner's bench.
The tenure is leasehold, having ten years and six months to run, at a very easy ground rent.
The present occupier will be happy to show the premises any day, after 10 o'clock.
Terms at sale.

Weekly Produce Sale.
Wool, Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins, Hoofs, &c.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, on THURSDAY, 11th April, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, at half-past ten o'clock precisely,
Bales wool
Casks tallow (mutton and beef)
Hides
Sheepskins
Horns, shanks, hoofs, &c.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of Joseph Collins, Market-street.
By order of the Official Assignee, F. W. Perry, Esq.
Removed for the convenience of sale.

WEDNESDAY, April 10th.

To Drapers, Hatters, Outfitters, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, April 10th, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt,
The stock-in-trade of the above insolvent, comprising
White and regatta shirts, Crimean ditto
Fancy doe and mole trousers
Coats, vests, cravats, scarfs
Paris and drab shell and panama hats
Hosiery, gloves, silk umbrellas
Blankets, tents, railway wrappers
Silk handkerchiefs, bandanas, collars
Merino vests, diggers' belts
Canadian hats, &c.
Terms, cash.

Unreserved Drapery Sale.
75 Packages Seasonable Goods,
Just landed ex Edith Byrne and Centurion.

WEDNESDAY, April 10th.

To Drapers, Outfitters, Storekeepers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, April 10th, at 11 o'clock,
75 packages seasonable goods, comprising—
10-4, 11-4, 12-4 super blankets
Gala plaids, Norwich dresses
Diapers, French wove stays
Men's brown half-hose
9-4, 10-4 medium blankets
72-inch grey domestics
Toilet quilts, white counterpanes
Toilet covers, white cotton fringes
7-4 black French twills
Coloured circassians and black alpacas
Book and jaconet muslins
Crimean and serge shirts
Scotch twill and regatta shirts
Fancy doeskins and bordered tweeds
Men's and boys' millers' mole trousers
Men's, boys', and youths' pilot reefing jackets
Ditto, ditto, ditto fancy doe and tweed trousers
Men's white and regatta shirts, W. and B.
Lambswool and merino shirts
Black and fancy doe sacs
Umbrellas, waterproof coats
Cloth caps, black Paris hats
Men's bedford and worsted cord trousers
Shepherd's plaid and mixed doe ditto
Black cloth and fancy doe vests
Fancy silk and black satin ditto
Men's blue pilot cloth trousers
Tapestry carpets, hearthrugs
Fancy velvet trimmings
Dress buttons, fringes, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Rich Velvet Trimmings
Cashmere Fancy Trimmings
Mantle and Hood Silk Tassels
Bullion and other Fringes, Girdles
Fancy Dress Buttons, &c.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, 10th April.

To Drapers, Milliners, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, April 10th,
To close a consignment previous to the departure of the mail,
3 cases of the above goods.
Without the least reserve.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Waterproof Coats.
Ex Wave of Life, Stewart, Master, from London.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, April 10th.

To Drapers, Outfitters, Storekeepers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, April 10th, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
F&P in diamond,
§ 440 §—One case, containing
50 gents' Snodore's waterproof coats
50 gents' talma ditto ditto.
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

On an early Day.

Just landing, ex Cathcart.
30 Packages Glassware
40 Packages Earthenware.

To Buyers of Earthenware, Glassware, Country Storekeepers, and others.
70 Packages.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on an early day,
§.1-30—consisting of
GLASSWARE.
§.Y.
1-5 quart heavy prism tumblers
1-6 quart 6 flute
1-5 quart heavy tumblers, 6 prism
1-5 quart tumblers, mirrors
1-4 quart tumblers, gothic
1-5 quart tumblers, 6 hollow flute
1-3 pint heavy prisms and flutes
Large pint ditto ditto water tumblers, tapers
Less pint ditto ditto ditto
Extra large ditto ditto ditto
1-2 pint crystal tumblers, 8 prism
1-3 quart tumblers, 8 hollow flute
1-3 ditto ditto, 6 flute
1-2 pints ball and diamond
1-2 ditto best tumblers, cut flute
1-2 ditto ditto cut 10 shell flutes
1-2 ditto ditto cut large hollowed flutes
Tulip wines, cut flute
Tulip wines, knob stem
T.B. wine, knob stem
Victoria wines, cut flutes
Albert ditto ditto, ditto
Globe ditto ditto, ditto
Egg bowl wines
Tulip wines, cut d. flute
Tulip champagnes, hollow diamond
Victoria ditto
Dark green hock glasses
Canary yellows
Oblong octagon salts
Globe salts.
EARTHENWARE.
§1-40 over J.F.,
Assorted crates dinner ware
Breakfast sets, china, white and gold
Mulberry and flowing blue marble toilet sets
Filled up Irish teas
Brasley bowls, muffins, willows
Flowing blue, festoon twiflers
Unique Irish teas
Enamelled toilet sets, 9s.
Ditto mouth ewers and basins, best
Best marble toilet sets
Mugs, jugs, basins, &c., &c.
In all seventy packages, without any reserve.

Preliminary Notice.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, and others.
Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Hams
Bacon, &c.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 12th instant,
Several parcels of the above, sound and damaged.
Further particulars in a future issue.

WEDNESDAY'S Produce and Stock Sale.

Pickled Pigs' Faces, Bacon, Oaten and Lucerne Hay, Maize, Bran, Flour, Oats, Hides, Pigs, &c.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at his Stores, foot Market-street, THIS DAY, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
8 cwt. very prime pigs' cheeks, pickled, in casks
Parcel prime bacon
150 bales oaten hay
50 bales lucerne ditto
93 bags maize
40 bags bran
10 tons fine flour
14 tons ration ditto
Parcel seed oats
40 prime hides. Also,
Lot pigs, &c.
Terms, cash.

Surry Hills.

MR. H. VAUGHAN is instructed to sell by public auction on THIS DAY, 10th instant, at 12 o'clock, on the premises,
All that piece or parcel of land situate in Denham-street and Ridge's-lane, Surry Hills, having a depth of 100 feet 6 inches, on which are erected two substantial brick houses.
This is a first-rate opportunity for small capitalists or mechanics.

WEDNESDAY, 10th April.

By order of J. P. Mackenzie, Esq., Official Assignee in the Insolvent Estate of John Fearnley.

PURKIS and CO. (late Purkis and Lambert) will sell by auction, on the Premises of the above-named Insolvent, George-street North, THIS DAY, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Horse, dray, and harness
Tierces beef and mutton
Harness casks, empty boxes
Stock-in-trade, &c.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 11th April.

To Tobacconists Dealers, and others.

PURKIS and CO. (late Purkis and Lambert) will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on THURSDAY, 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,
40 cases assorted fancy pipes, washed meerschaums, &c.
2 cases American tobacco
Gentlemen's companions, cigar cases
Watch cases, snuff boxes, pipe mounts
Large assortment of pipe stems. Also,
Small invoice of cutlery, combs, pencils, account books, &c.
Terms, cash.

Horses, and Spring Carts, &c.

THIS DAY.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction at his Horse Repository, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A lot of country horses and mares, just arrived, in good condition, and well broken-in
Bay horse, spring cart, and harness complete
3 heavy draught mares, 4 to 6 years old
6 excellent gig horses, subject to trials
7 good stock horses, with saddles and bridles complete
Drays and carts, dogcarts, carriages, &c.

To Ship Owners, Merchants, and others.
Important Sale.

Ship CINCINNATI, 457 Tons.
Specially adapted for Timber Trade.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions to offer for sale, on board the ship, at Towns' Wharf, on THURSDAY next, the 11th April, at half-past 2 o'clock prompt,
The very superior American built ship CINCINNATI, 457 2-95 tons American register, now discharging a cargo from New York in excellent condition.
The Cincinnati was built in New York, and is a strong faithfully built vessel, much superior in scantling of timbers and quantity of copper fastenings to the generality of more modern American vessels. She was thoroughly overhauled at New York in October last, and when opened every timber was perfectly sound, and she was classed in French Lloyd's A 2. 1 for three years. She is well found in spars, sails, rigging, ground tackle, and every requisite to enable her to go to sea on a six months' voyage on twenty-four hours notice.
She is now discharging her cargo 845 tons weight and measurement per manifest, and from her large carrying capacity in proportion to her tonnage, she forms a most desirable vessel for the lumber trade from Puget Sound. She will carry from 650 to 700 tons coal.
Intending purchasers are invited to inspect the vessel at Towns' Wharf, and a full inventory of her stores will be ready before the day of sale.
Title guaranteed.
Terms at sale.
Immediately after the sale will be sold her surplus provisions.

☞ Monster Auction Sale of the
Valuable Stock-in-Trade of Mr. Samuel Davis,
George-street, Sydney.
Comprising
Elegant and superb Jewellery
Watches, Clocks, Precious Stones, &c.
To be sold in Lots to suit all classes of Buyers.

, Watch and Clock Makers, Jewellers, Private Buyers, and others are most respectfully reminded that this is a really bona fide sale,
(In consequence of Mr. Samuel Davis leaving for Queensland and retiring from business.)
The Auctioneer would also remark that such a favourable and advantageous opportunity of purchasing First-class Watches, Jewellery &c., may not occur in this colony for a length of time.
Genuine First-class Gold and Silver Watches
Colonial and English made Fine Gold Jewellery
Magnificent Diamond Rings and Armlets
Superior Sheffield Electro-plated Ware
Sterling Silver Plate, Clocks, &c., &c.
Without the slightest reserve.

Auction Sale on the Premises, 360, George-street, (nearly opposite the Bank of New South Wales), on
TUESDAY, April 23rd, and
WEDNESDAY, April 24th,
to commence at half past 10 o'clock precisely,

All goods must be cleared within two days after the sale as Mr. S. Davis leaves for Queensland.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions from Mr. Samuel Davis to sell by auction, on the premises, 360, George-street, on TUESDAY, April 23rd, and WEDNESDAY, April 24th, to commence each day at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
The whole of his valuable stock-in-trade, consisting of
Fine gold armlets and necklets, set with diamonds
Rubies, emeralds, and other precious stones
Ladies' and gents' genuine diamond and other stone rings
Magnificent fine gold brooches and earrings
Chains, studs, silver cigar and card cases
Knife, fork, and spoon in cases, silver cups
Snuff boxes, cruet and liqueur frames
Branches, candlesticks, epergnes
Snuffers and trays, salvers, vases
Toast racks, egg frames, pickle frames
Dessert knives and forks, in mahogany cases, Elkington's make
First-class English gold hunting watches
Ladies' gold watches, silver watches, seals
Keys, chains, pencil cases, split rings
Ladies' and gents' mourning rings
Wedding and keeper rings
With a variety of other articles, too numerous to detail in an advertisement.
☞ Intending purchasers are again reminded that a sale of such magnitude, comprising as it does a large variety of magnificent and costly articles, rarely occurs in Sydney; therefore punctual attendance at the sale each day at the time named is particularly requisite, in consequence of the various and extensive lots to be sold.
Substantial luncheon will be provided.
Terms at sale.

Continuation of Sale of the
Magnificent English Furniture, in Rosewood, Walnut, and Mahogany; also,
Handsomely-carved Chimney Pier Glasses, &c., &c.
From one of the first-class houses in London.
Highly Important.
To Parties Furnishing, Upholsterers, the Trade, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from the importer to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, April 11th, 1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The remainder of English furniture, comprising
Drawing-room suites, in morocco, &c.
Walnut loo tables, sofa, carpets
Ditto card tables, hall chairs, folding chairs
Walnut occasional tables, sutherland tables
Ladies' elegant chairs, in rich crimson silk
Whatnots, walnut commodes, boot racks
Elizabethan chairs, umbrella stands, &c.
Elegant carved gilt chimney pier glasses, 80 x 50, 70 x 50, 60 x 56, 50 x 40, 40 x 30, plain, gilt, and carved frames, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

First-class Electro-plated Ware.

King, Lily, &c., Patterns.
Most Important
To Silversmiths, Cutlers
To Furnishing Ironmongers
To Furnishing Warehousemen, and
The Trade generally.

Buyers are respectfully requested to attend this very Important Auction Sale of Plated Ware, the whole having been selected with great care from one of the leading houses, and will be found on inspection to be of the very best description.

Just landed, ex Phœnician.
For Positive Unreserved Sale.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from the importers to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, April 12, 1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,
An invoice of very superior electro-plated ware, viz.,
Fish carvers, bottle holders
Nut crackers, skewers, knife rests
Dessert knife and fork, in case
Morocco cases, each containing 2 fruit spoons, 1 sifter, 2 pairs crackers, 6 peelers, and 1 pair scissors
Fruit carvers and spoons, grape scissors
Sugar sifters, crumb and cheese scoops
Coffee and tea pots, slide pickle forks
Pickle tongs, liquor frames
Cruet stands, 4, 6, and 7 glasses
Egg stands, toast rack, candlesticks
Waiters, mustard pots, cake baskets
Table and dessert forks
Table, dessert, tea, egg, salt, and mustard spoons
Soup and sauce ladles, sugar tongs, gravy spoons
An oak cabinet, carvers, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

To Ironmongers, and Parties Furnishing.

Patent Registered Grates
Black and Bright Steel.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An assorted invoice of patent registered grates, new designs.
Terms at sale.

Woods' Long-handled Shovels.
Collins' Picks
Pit Saws, &c.
Without Reserve.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, 10th instant.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock,
Long-handled shovels
Hammerhead picks
Collins' axes
Pit and cross-cut saws, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Important Sale.

Ironmongery
Saddlery
Whips
Iron Bedsteads
Plated Ware
Needles, Pens, &c.

Auction Sale, WEDNESDAY, April 10th.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Without reserve,
Iron bedsteads, half tester, 6-6 x 3-6, various colours
Ditto, ditto, 6-6 x 4-0, ditto
Ditto, tent, 6-6 x 4-0, ditto
Ditto, four-post, flowers, brass ornaments, and canopy, 6-6 x 4-6, ditto
Ditto, tent ditto, 6-6 x 4-6, ditto
Patent black and bright coach springs
Ditto mail axles
Cut Flemish tacks
Sash weights, dish covers
Ultramarine blue
Magnum bonum pens
Plated cruet frames
Ditto tea and coffee services
Ditto swing tea-kettles
Ditto dessert forks and spoons
Ditto teaspoons
Nickel silver forks and spoons
Gents' hogskin saddles
Ladies' super side saddles
Weymouth and snaffle bridles
Gig and jockey whips
Bright drawing-room grates.
Terms at sale.

Seasonable Winter Drapery, Slops, &c.

Now landing, ex Centurion, Liberator, and other late arrivals.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and the Trade.

On THURSDAY, 11th, and
FRIDAY, 12th,
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
A seasonable assortment of winter drapery, slops, &c.
Terms, liberal.

Under Distraint for Rent.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 12 oclock, on the Premises, Pitt-street, between Market and King streets, Confectionery, show glasses, bakehouse, tools, &c.

Continuation of Sale.

Unredeemed Pledges.

MR. J. M. HUGHES will sell by public auction, at Joseph's Pawn Office, No. 4, King-street, three doors west of George-street, next to the gunmaker's, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
The unredeemed pledges, watches, jewellery, and clothing, pawned with A. Joseph, 257, Pitt-street, as per advertisement, on the 3rd and 4th instant.

Unredeemed Pledges.

MR. J. M. HUGHES is instructed to sell by public auction, at his Mart, King-street, on MONDAY next, April 15th, at 11 o'clock,
The unredeemed pledges pawned with Mr. W. P. Crompton, of 69, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, on the dates as specified below—
1860.
Oct. 1—Cloth mantle
4—Looking glass
5—Dresspiece
6—Silver watch No. 540
8—4 gold rings, silver watch No. 3837-16092
15—Pair blankets
16—Silver watch No. 25106
20—Quilt, dress
24—Dress, petticoat, &c., gold chain, &c.
26—Silver watch No. 20345
27—Silver watch 7936-229, chain, 1 French merino dress piece
29—Suit of clothes
30—Coat, silk dress piece
Nov. 1—2 gold rings, dress
2—Silver lever watch No. 8557
3—10 books, table
Hearth rug, 4 curtains, silk dress, silk dress
5—Silk dress, mantle, jacket, silver watch No. 7368
12—Gold chain
15—Skirt, mantle
18—Dress
21—Dress piece
22—Dress
24—Gold chain
27—Mantle, frock
29—Table cover, &c., silver watch No. 3310
Dec. 1—Mantle, silver watch No. 7134, silk dress, 6 silver spoons, rattle, sugar-tongs
3—Silver watch No. 44144, ring
6—Mantle
8—Gold watch No. 19475, pair trousers, gold chain
10—Silver watch No. 9848
12—Gold brooch
Silver watch No. 2443, silk dresspiece, silk dress
15—Silk dress, silver watch No. 4043, chain, 3 rings
16—Gold chain
17—Dress shawl, 2 dresses, &c.
18—Bible, pair epaulets
22—Trousers, vest
Sheets, &c., dress, &c.
23—Dresspiece, silver watch No. 2641
24—Gold ring
31—Mantle
Silver watch and chain No. 5269
Also a great number of pledges of 5s. and under.
Terms, cash.

Parramatta.
Positive and Unreserved Sale.
In the Estate of J. Gates, of the Peacock Inn, Church-street North.

MR. J. F. STAFF will sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the bar and household effects, with the handsome sign and post lamp, four water troughs, water cart, dray, wheelbarrow, weighing machine, and ladder; beer engine, kegs, &c. The furniture comprises tables, chairs, chiffoniers, carpets, clocks, pictures, couches, chests of drawers, bedsteads, wash-stands, chimney ornaments, lamps, and numerous other lots.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Messrs. How, Walker, and Co., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on THURSDAY next, the 11th of April, at 12 o'clock,
1500 prime fat wethers, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Richard King, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on THURSDAY next, the 11th April, at 12 o'clock,
115 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Fat Cattle. Fat Cattle.

At the Homebush Sale Yards, on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock sharp.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by Henry Moore, Esq., to sell by auction, as above, 106 very prime fat cattle.
In lots to suit purchasers.
☞ The trade are reminded that these cattle are from the celebrated herds of A. Brown, Esq.; are represented to be very prime, and to weigh 800 lbs. each. They consist of 84 bullocks and 22 cows.

Notice.
An Unreserved Sale of Forty-five head of Unbroken Colts.

MR. W. TINDALL has received instructions from Mr. G. Bowge, to sell by public auction, on THURSDAY, the 11th instant,
Without reserve,
45 head of first-class unbroken colts.
They are a splendid lot, and worthy of attention.
To be sold at Mr. James Lynder's Yard, South Creek, Saint Mary's.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Tuesday Evening.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	£206	12	3
Gin	147	0	1
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters	1	8	9
Whisky	114	17	3
Rum	849	9	0
Wine	109	10	11
Ale, porter, and beer (in bottle)	0	3	10
Tobacco and snuff	86	2	0
Tea	1	0	0
Coffee and chicory	64	0	4
Sugar, unrefined	500	0	0
Molasses	16	13	4
Gold	51	18	9
Opium	61	0	0
Bonding warehouse duty	57	15	0
Pilotage	14	1	4
Dues	1	0	0
Total	£2281	7	10

Additional entries were passed at the Customs to-day for 213 ozs. 10 dwts. of gold-dust per Raven, for Hongkong.

The Grafton arrived to-day, with 347 ozs. of gold-dust.

Messrs. W. Dean and Co. sold to-day by auction, on account of the importers, Messrs. Brown and Co., the cargo of the Manuelita, from Manila, consisting of sugars, coffee, cigars, rope, &c. The cargo, being an attractive one, caused a very large attendance, and the biddings throughout the sale were very spirited. The whole of the cargo was disposed of at the following rates, viz.:—MO over I, sugar, £41 5s. to £41 15s per ton; O, £39 10s. per ton; C, £36 per ton; NR, £35 15s. per ton. Coffee, 8¾d. per lb., in bond. Rope, 50s. 10d. The whole parcel of the cigars were sold to the trade at 48s.

The same firm also disposed of sundry lots of oilmen's stores, teas, &c., for which ordinary rates were obtained.

The plant of the woolwashing and tannery establishment at the Glenmore distillery, was sold by auction to-day, by Mr. A. Allan, for £250, to Mr. John Begg, of Phillip-street.

The following general abstract, showing the average amount of the liabilities and assets of the London Chartered Bank of Australia within the colony of New South Wales, taken from the several weekly statements during the quarter from the 31st December, 1860, to the 25th March, 1861, is published in to-day's *Gazette*:—

LIABILITIES.—Notes in circulation not bearing interest, £14,840 6s. 8d. Bills in circulation, £521 9s. 6d. Deposits not bearing interest, £49,165 19s. 7d.; bearing interest, £33,459 11s. 6d. Total amount of liabilities, £97,987 7s. 3d. Assets: coined gold and silver and other coined metals, £37700 0s. 7d. Landed property, £26,084 19s. 4d. Notes and bills of other banks, £1,377 4s. 2d. Amount of all debts due to the bank, including notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, excepting notes, bills, and balances due to the said bank from other banks, £208,171 0s. 1d. Total amount of assets, £273,383 4s. 2d. Amount of the capital stock paid up at this date, £700,000. Rate of the last dividend declared to the shareholders, 7 per cent. per annum. Amount of the last dividend declared, £24,500. Amount of the reserved profits, at the time of declaring such dividend, £72,887 2s. 7d.

A VOICE FROM THE COUNTRY.

THE GROSE RIVER.

EARLY in January last I visited the Valley the of Grose, but did not descend to the river, viewing it only from the heights above. A short time since a small party was formed, and we started on horseback for that locality, passing through the South Kurrajong, and making our way along a scrubby elevation. The most noteworthy vegetable production here is the *microgamia spiralis*, the burruwang of the aborigines; some of these plants were higher than a man on horseback, and had stems two feet high; a fire some time since has destroyed the embryo nuts, and we searched in vain for the fine crimson clusters which are so ornamental. Some species of *Acacia* were blooming, and the pretty lilac flowers of the *Dampiera* were frequent, as also *Trachymene linearis*. Once more we halted on the spot formerly described, a bold summit overhanging the junction of Burrolow and Cabbagetree-hollow Creeks with the Grose; the recent fine weather had permitted its waters to sink to their accustomed level, and they appeared black from their extreme clearness, broken with white water at the rapids. By a short ride, a second point was gained; here again dismounting, we were invited by one of our kind and obliging guides into an overhanging pulpit-like rock, the way to which was very narrow, but it offered standing room for about three at a time. From hence stretched a fine sweep of the river, and the eye traced with delight the thickly wooded hills broken by yellow rocks, some near, some fading into blue distances, but all rising abruptly from the noisy stream, which, though at least four hundred feet below was distinctly audible, foaming and surging round and over the rocks in its bed. The notes of many birds were mingled in pleasing harmony, and numerous large white butterflies darted about beneath us. But this was not to be the termination of the excursion, therefore we remounted and soon found ourselves in a woody vale through which a tiny rill was making its way—the horses could be taken no further, and were accordingly once more left, and the descent began. Sloping ledges of rock, narrow crevices in cracked strata, water ways and so on, succeeded each other, forming an exciting variety, drawing from one or other the occasional acknowledgement that it "certainly was *rather* steep." A pair of lyre birds, *Menura superba*, were startled from the rocky fastnesses and awoke the echoes with their shrill notes. Otherwise it was, in artistic phraseology, a picture of still-life, the exploring party excepted. In such places, conversation is suspended. A mile and a quarter brought us to the bottom, where the narrow path led close by a cliff, composed apparently of sandstone and shaly slate, laminated in a curious way. On drawing out some of these pieces, they were found sprinkled with a white powder, slightly acid and medicinal-tasting. We soon gained a small sandy beach, the favourite fishing ground. A beetling mass of rock, overhanging from the precipitous mountain behind, offers a shelter for the night, which the disciples of Isaak Walton avail themselves of. What more romantic, and withal comfortable, lodgings could an angler desire?—a bright fire of driftwood crackling and glowing by his side, the arch of nature's masonry above, the purely white beach just dividing the confused boulders, interspersed with trees forming the river's bank, and the water flowing on so rapidly and serenely, while the neighbouring shoal water is heard roaring and foaming; every now and then the agitated float beckoning him to where his long bamboo rod is stuck in the sand, and then the thrill of sportsman's pleasure as the fish is swung out, sparkling like diamonds, as the crystal drops fall from its silvery sides, in the firelight—with danger enough to give zest, for floods often rise with great rapidity, a thunder storm pours a deluge far up the gorge, and presently the roar of a coming flood startles the fisherman; the rod, perhaps, is left in the rising wave, and in the darkness he scrambles up the mountain side. Several such adventures were related as we sat watching the adjusting of the rods and lines. Bream and perch are found in this river, but the day's fishing yielded only very small specimens, though fish weighing two pounds are taken. The rocks which occupy the very limited level by the river are worn and glazed by attrition, and are of very pretty colours, many of them variegated by red, white, and black particles. The few trees, chiefly *Tristania nerifolia*, are hung with tufts of drift, showing how high the floods reach at times, and helping one to understand the sudden inundations of the Hawkesbury, which bring such ruin with them; the Grose is tributary to that river. The ascent, though fatiguing, was safely accomplished in about three quarters of an hour, and we were welcomed by one of our party, who had remained with the horses, and kindly occupied himself in collecting a number of plants for my inspection, one of the most interesting of which was a coniferous shrub which is met with at Bundanoon Creek, between Sutton Forest and the mountains of the Shoalhaven and on the Nepean. The cone is nearly round and very glossy. After resting awhile and making selections to add to my herbal treasures, we started on our homeward journey, making a detour to a part of the river where the hills, though rough and rocky, were sufficiently inclined to permit of our riding down.

The character of the river was here altered, it flowed along with an almost imperceptible current, no rocks impeded its course, and the narrow level above its margin was clothed in rank vegetation; *Pteris sculenta* and *Doryallis dubra* were higher than our heads when mounted, and so tangled with the thorny *smilax Australis* that our horses were frequently brought to a stand, and had to be liberated by cutting through the creepers. A handsome *asteraceas* plant and the rough leaved fig were among the interesting objects. An acacia with powdery blue leaves gave a peculiar character to the vegetation. The eucalyptus and casuarina trees were of great height. After leaving the banks of the river a scrub was traversed where a black wallaby, a species of kangaroo was seen, and after awhile we entered the cultivated lands again. The first property belonging to one of the party, we rested for a short time and inspected his fine orchard, the orange groves were laden with green fruit: but the most interesting objects, were a fine healthy date palm, upwards of twenty-two years of age, some luxuriant tufts of New Zealand flax, and a cluster of cabbagetrees and bananas—the former had been grown from the nuts, and were fifteen years old. A fine tree of the ficus species grows in the yard, and a native pine raised from seed brought from the Baloon River, were not only interesting objects but pleasing evidences of a good taste, which it is a great pity so few cultivate, or we might see the beautiful productions of the various remote parts of our colonies adorning the shrubberies. As we were to dine at the residence of our hospitable entertainer on the former excursion to the Grose we bade farewell. Another instance of the partial nature of rain in mountainous regions was offered us, for while we had had a fine warm day, the afternoon in the Upper Kurrajong had closed in with violent rain, and on crossing Wheeney we soon entered a light shower—the roads being slippery, and every watercourse a little rushing stream. And so ended an extremely pleasant and enjoyable day, the serenity of which had not been disturbed by any accidents or misadventure.

Fernhurst. L. A.

GLEN QUIN.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

APRIL 4TH.—Since I wrote last the weather has been unusually hot—much more so than is natural for this time of the year. However, on Friday the temperature underwent a complete change; rain commenced on that day, and has continued since with slight intermission, till the time I write. The consequence is, a fresh in the river. The roads, if I may so call them, are a perfect bog—drays again are brought to a stand still. I am glad to inform you that my anticipations respecting the capture of the nondescript aboriginal, who managed to effect his escape from constable Rayfield, were confirmed by the re-capture on Thursday last by the Chief Constable and Rayfield after a rather hot pursuit, and he is now safe in durance vile. The utmost vigilance will be necessary, seeing the miserable hole of a lock-up at the Wee Waa. I noticed in my last the trial and committal of an aboriginal for finding a tarpaulin. He has been released *sans ceremonie* after forty-two days' incarceration in the lock-up; rather a strange affair throughout.—I have just been informed of the escape of three prisoners en route from Walgett to Wee Waa, under what circumstances I have not yet learned, but two of them have been seen near the Jew's Lagoon in handcuffs, supposed to be on the *move* towards the Big River.—Within the last week or two there have been a good number of buyers in the market for store sheep, both ewes and wethers, at fair prices; some 10,000 or 12,000 for Queensland—Messrs. Cardell, Christian and Co., having been the principal buyers. C. Sadlier and Co. have purchased some 3000; Glass and Co. some 4000. Store wether sheep from here are much sought after, owing to their healthy condition generally—this part (the Namo) being proverbial for healthy sheep.

Our little township of Narraby on Easter Monday presented a gay appearance, a new inn being opened, and a ball and supper announced by Mr. G. Lewis. The building is a very respectable one, and reflects much credit on the owner in catering for the public. Some racing commenced the mid-day sport, which was well carried out; a good sprinkling of the fair sex graced the room. Dancing commenced at nine o'clock, and lasted until twelve, when supper was announced. Dancing terminated with a bow-a-bob, and allow me to offer you some *refreshment*. The arrangement of the supper table displayed the great taste of the landlady, who appears to be well up in gastronomical architecture. Tanks of sherry, and full-bodied port wooed the thirsty revellers, and never, since the unlucky dessert of Mother Eve, have temptations been so willingly embraced. All passed off as merrily as a marriage-bell, and no unlucky accident occurred to mar the harmony of the merry meet.

We have some other buildings in a forward state, and ere long the Narraby township will be of some importance on the banks of the Namoi river. I see, by the *Gazette*, a pound is to be opened, and next a post-office, as a matter of course.

Mr. Surveyor Debingham is measuring some farms, which, when brought into the market, will meet a ready sale and much competition.

CLARENCE RIVER GOLD-FIELDS.

LAWRENCE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

APRIL 3.—THE NEW RUSH.—I regret to say that the news from the new rush at Hamilton's Gap is not of so favourable a character this week as we should wish. I have been unable to visit the locality, in consequence of the flooded state of the creeks. I have received information, however, here from sources that may almost be relied on, to the effect that there are about 100 people on the ground; but I also hear that carriers who had been ordered to proceed to the new rush with goods have had that order countermanded, and they are now proceeding to their original destination, Pretty Gully. The Clarence and Rocky Rivers are both flooded, as well as their numerous tributaries. This, no doubt, has prevented, in a great measure, the prospecting being carried out as it would have been otherwise. I have heard of several persons who started for the new rush having had to turn back, and others have had to go round a considerable distance to get to it. One store is in course of erection on the ground.

THE WOOL SEASON.—The wool season is now nearly concluded. The export of that valuable article from this place during the past quarter has been very considerable. The statement of exports and imports will show a considerable increase on the quarter throughout.

(From the Clarence and Richmond Examiner.)

A gentleman who has just returned from Yates' Flat, informs us that within sixteen miles distance of M'Grath's accommodation-house, there are about 100 miners located, who are doing well. Two stores have sent down to Grafton for supplies, and a public-house has made its appearance. He does not report any very marked instances of success, but good steady diggings, such as are most likely to be permanently satisfactory. The road is by way of Grafton, on the new line, distant about sixty miles, and there is good accommodation for travellers, both on the road and on their arrival at their destination. A resident of this town who arrived from the scene of the new rush yesterday morning, has favoured us with the following:—"These diggings are on the eastern side of the scrub leading to the Rocky River, about seventy miles from Grafton, on Mr. Ogilvie's run. There are from 100 to 150 diggers on the spot, and about one-half doing well—some doing extremely well. I could say that some are making their twenty pounds a day, and so it is, but I do not wish to make an advertisement of it. Suffice it to say that it is a good working man's diggings. The accommodations on the road are—ten miles to Abraham Brown's, twenty-five to Greenstreat's, twenty-five to M'Grath's, and twenty-five to the diggings. The other diggings are totally deserted. There are no supplies there at all. Flour is at former price, but somehow the grog-shops are well supplied." Another correspondent writes from Pretty Gully:—"We are off to the new rush in the scrub, called Smith's Diggings, near M'Leod's Creek. Horton is sending down stores, and all hands are leaving this place as fast as they can be off on horseback."

The commissioner and his men start as soon as the weather permits. We have had tremendous rain, and all the creeks and streams are flooded. It is a shocking road, over high ranges and gullies, and travelling is very difficult. In consequence of the rush, all the public-houses are closing on the table land. Until stores reach the "rush," great suffering must be endured, as there were neither eatables nor drinkables to be obtained. From all we hear, the diggings will prove a success.

At a meeting held in Tenterfield, Mr. Wilson stated he would give £50 reward to any party who should, within six months, discover a gold-field not exceeding fifteen miles from Tenterfield, on which not less than one hundred bona fide diggers should be at work within that period. This proposition was received with cheers, and other parties then came forward and backed Mr. Willison's amount, when the sum of £115 was guaranteed in the room as a Reward Fund. The subscription list is still open to increase the reward.

ARMIDALE RACES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

THESE races came off on Monday and Tuesday, the 1st and 2nd instant, and, considering the rather late period on which they were fixed to take place, the sport was equal to any that has been witnessed on our course for some years back. Every praise is due to the stewards generally for the exertions they made to secure ample funds to pay prizes, and to render the course and its accessories as comfortable as possible for sportsmen and their steeds. On the first day there was an immense gathering of the fair sex, which added additional charms to the occasion. The weather was also most favourable for outdoor sports. The racing was equal to any that I have seen for many years; and for most of the prizes there were numerous entrances. There was also a good sprinkling of friends from Grafton, Glen Innes, and the surrounding districts, so that, on the whole, I think I am justified in saying that the "meet" just concluded augurs most favourably for future undertakings of the like character.

First Race.—The Maiden Plate of £50, for all maidens at the time of entrance (Homebush weights); heats, 1½ mile.

Mr. J. Ross's g. h. Peregrine	1	1
Campbell's g.g. Elfin Knight	4	dr.
Jones' r. g. Romeo		dis.
Brereton's b. g. Clip	2	2
Vivors' b. g. Flying Childers	3	bolted

For the first mile in the first heat the racing was cut out by Peregrine and Elfin Knight; Clip hard held and apparently trying merely to save his distance. After one round of the course had been gone over, Clip made play, and gradually gained on his opponents, and finally came in a good second. Elfin Knight, although seemingly as beautiful a horse as ever ran, was not in fit condition to do any damage to his opponents on this occasion, and his owner withdrew him from the contest. Romeo must have terribly deceived his owner, or his owner must have formed a very humble opinion of the character of the opponents he was likely to meet. Judging from his pace in this race he would not have stood a chance even for the hack race. Peregrine did not appear to have been called on to put out all his powers, as he was hard held, as he came in leading in the first heat; in the second heat, Peregrine started with the lead, Clip running close on his quarter; and this position they maintained nearly to the end of the race, save that within a few lengths of the stand Peregrine's rider slightly gave his head, thus placing a length or so between him and Clip who made a desperate but ineffectual struggle for first place. Flying Childers bolted before a quarter of a mile had been run.

Second Race.—The Ladies' Purse of £15. Heats, two miles; weight for age.

Mr. Livingstone's b. g. Sam Weller	1	1
Vivors' b. g. Flying Pieman	2	3
Campbell's Elfin Knight	3	2

The first heat was beautifully contested by Flying Pieman and Sam Weller, the latter winning by about half a head. But what rendered this result more surprising was the fact that for the first mile and a half, Sam Weller was held back, and when his rider made play on the old horse, he was fully a distance behind the other horses.

In the second heat Elfin Knight and Sam Weller went at it from the jump, and after a well contested race, the gallant Knight had to succumb to Old Sam, Flying Pieman having been held back in the race, under the vain hope that another heat would have to be run.

Third Race.—The Pony Race of £10, once round the course, catch weights.

Mr. D. Baker's, b. f. Betty	1
Campbell's r. g.	2
Byrne's, b. f.	3
Vivor's, b. g.	4

Betty had not, seemingly, much difficulty in winning this race, notwithstanding that the four ponies went at top speed from the jump; for, after winning hard held, she appeared ready and willing to go in for another burst.

Fourth Race.—The Hack Race of £15; heats, once round the course; post entrance.

There were six entrances for this race, which was won by Mr. Campbell's b. g. Infidel, after three gallantly contested heats.

SECOND DAY.

Tuesday, unfortunately for holiday-keepers, was most unfavourable for racing. Shortly after the racing commenced it began to rain, and ere long it poured down in torrents. There were not so many persons on the course this day as on Monday; but even those present were compelled to fly in all directions to seek shelter. The stewards, however, like true sportsmen, stood their ground to the last, and the racing, notwithstanding the absence of the people, was as vigorously contested as on the first day.

First Race.—The Armidale Town Plate of £70, for horses of all ages; heats, twice round the course; weight for age.

Mr. Thee's Dodger	1	1
Livingstone's Sam Weller	3	2
Campbell's Elfin Knight	2	3
Vivor's War Eagle	4	4

Dodger had it all his own way, and no wonder; what else can take place but success, when speed, bottom, and condition are all combined!

Second Race.—The Two-year old Stakes of £15; one event; three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Taylor's b.f. walked over, there being no opponents.

Third Race.—The Publican's Purse of £30 for all horses, heats, twice round the course; weight for age.

Mr. Ross' Peregrine	1	1
Campbell's Elfin Knight	2	bolted
Vivors' Flying Pieman	3	2

Peregrine carried off the laurels in gallant style, notwithstanding that in the first heat Elfin Knight, and Flying Pieman in the second heat, did their best to deprive him of the honour of victory. Elfin Knight bolted in the second heat, and could not be pulled up in time to afford him a chance of retaking his position in the race.

Fourth Race.—Coselation Stakes of £15, for all beaten horses.

Mr. Brereton's b. g. Clip	1
Vivors' War Eagle	2
Campbell's Baldwin de Burgh	..bolted

Clip won this, after a sharp contest with War Eagle.

On Tuesday evening the stewards met at Mrs. Molloy's inn, to pay the prizes. Several gentlemen gave very handsome donations towards the ensuing races, and it was decided that next year there should be a prize of £150 for all maiden horses, with a view to the encouragement of the breed of blood stock in the district. I had intended to have gone more minutely into the particulars of these races, and told you of all the good things that were said and done. But the rain, which is still pouring in torrents, has thoroughly thrown a damper on me, and I am forced to confess that I feel at three small still hours, when eye lids droop and nasal sounds awake the night, that the roost and not the field is the place for me just now. By the way I must not omit to mention that to-day (Wednesday), in spite of rain and every thing else that could render out-door amusement aught but pleasant, there was a nu rous gathering of the sporting men, determined to carry out the picnic, which it had been resolved should take place after the races. How it went off I know not, but I have no doubt it was a treat.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE BRAIDWOOD GOLD-FIELDS.—Mining affairs are decidedly improving, and the fact is more particularly noticeable in the Araluen Valley, where the diggers appear to have entirely repaired the damage done by the last flood. We visited there last Wednesday, and ascertained that many of the claims were shaping well; not many of the diggers were at work on that day, as the rain was falling from morning till night, but not in quantities sufficient to do any damage. The works on Crown Flat, opposite Grover's, are of a very extensive nature, and the proprietors of the engine claims are doing well. At Upper Araluen we perceived no apparent difference. Leaving Araluen and coming to Bell's Creek we found that the chief complaint there is want of water. Forsyth's party have been labouring at great expense for many months, and have now a prospect of some return for their outlay. Bell's Paddock is almost entirely occupied by the celestial "bosses" and their servants. There are but few Europeans there except some who are at work in the adjacent gullies. At Jembaicumbene, those who have stuck to their claims are now reaping a golden reward, many of them turning out capitally. Some claims, which were formerly owned by Europeans, and afterwards sold by them to the Chinese, are paying well. At Major's Creek some few of the claims are being worked successfully, one party last week washed out forty-five ounces; but the generality are dull, in consequence of the slackness of water. A heavy flood at the present time would keep the creekites going for months. Concerning Little River, which may fairly be called the Eldorado of all gold fields in this district, there is nothing of import to relate. The yield continues remarkably steady, and as the quartz reefs, which abound in this locality, become more and more developed, the often-hazarded predictions of the unfathomable wealth of these diggings are likely to be verified. The quartz-crushing machine is at work, but has hardly yet been fairly tested in consequence of the lack of quicksilver, however a sufficient quantity will soon be obtained, when a fair knowledge of the yield of the Little River quartz will be arrived at.—*Braidwood Dispatch.*

THE ABORIGINES.—For the last week or ten days a number of the blacks of the Murrumbidgee tribe have been encamped near the town, and during the daytime have sauntered about the streets, attired in the discarded costume of the European. Through their association with the whites, the gins appear to have acquired "a little quiet vanity," if we may judge by the costume in which they have presented themselves. They ape, to the extent of their limited wardrobes, the fashionable dress of the present day. Neither the use of the hoop nor of the crinoline is neglected, and the carriage in walking in which some ladies of *haut ton* indulge is richly caricatured in the attempt at imitation. Amongst the gins are some whose fairness of complexion, and less repulsive caste of features, bespeak their semi-European origin. Others of the tribe are true types of the Australian aborigines before they mixed with the white man. The original race is rapidly dying out.—*Yass Courier.*

THE BATTLE OF STRIKE-A-LIGHT FLAT.—Tuesday last will long be remembered by those who reside on the diggings at Strike-a-Light Flat. It appears that a dispute having arisen between two Chinese bosses, they, instead of applying to the Gold Commissioner for redress, determined to settle the matter by fighting. Accordingly each boss brought out his army, thirty-five strong, and, armed with long cudgels, they met, having been drawn up in single file on each side of the road, near Mr. O'Brien's store. The signal for battle having been given, the Chinese, "with souls in arms and eager for the fray," rushed on each other, and at it they went, belabouring one another with the long sticks with which they were provided. After this had continued for some time, one army, apparently fancying they had had enough of it, broke and fled, leaving their wounded to get home the best way they could. The victors pursued their flying foes for some distance, pelting them with clods and stones, and thus ended this memorable encounter. None of the Chinese were seriously injured, but many of them were well pummelled.—*Braidwood Dispatch.*

BRAIDWOOD RACES.—We are likely to have a number of "cracks" here at the forthcoming races. Mr. De Mestre, we believe, will bring Moss Rose and two or three others, Mr. M'Alister six, Mr. Smith Hall two; Mr. Hyland, of Boro, and Mr. Volney Cooper, of Willeroo, are preparing horses for the fray. Mr. W. Hickey has Grey Plover and good old Barebones in active training. Mr. E. Flanagan has two under Crittle's charge, and Mr. M'Donald has Cromarty. With such horses as these we may expect rare sport.—*Braidwood Dispatch* of Saturday.

TAMWORTH PAROCHIAL ASSOCIATION IN CONNECTION WITH THE NEWCASTLE CHURCH SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the above association took place in the school-room, on Tuesday last, and the attendance was pretty good. The Rev. Mr. Williams occupied the chair, and, after having engaged in prayer, he laid before the meeting a statement of accounts, showing what moneys had been received towards the stipend, but expressing his belief that more would be yet sent in. It appeared that up to the present time the sum of £92 10s 6d. has been forwarded to the stipend. The report was considered highly satisfactory.—*Tamworth Examiner.*

THE FRUIT SEASON.—The fruit season has been more than usually prolific in the Braidwood district, all kinds of fruit having been literally allowed to rot in the different gardens, and although it has been so plentiful it has also been of the best description. We were shown the other day a peach grown in the garden of Mr. James Larmer, which weighed eleven ounces, and upon the tree from which it was gathered there are many more to all appearance equally large.—*Braidwood Dispatch.*

THE ROCKY RIVER.—The roads passing through the Rocky River are fearfully cut up, so much so that it is next to a miracle that you can drive through these diggings without meeting with an accident. The greater portion of the roads are on an incline, and after heavy falls of rain water-courses are formed; the Chinese then are most diligent in removing dirt from the water-courses for the gold it contains. In addition to the foregoing causes Europeans sluice across the roads, and render them in many places almost impassable. The weather has, after an unusual dry season, set in wet, and bids fair to continue. This will give miners an opportunity of cradling and sluicing their accumulated wash dirt. As there is at times so great a scarcity of water as to nullify mining operations, it is to be hoped persons will reap a golden harvest now they have the means of washing up within their reach. There are about six parties who have recently set in to work the bed of the Rocky River. They are of opinion that there are broken portions of the lead of gold still lying in different bends of the river, which have been overlooked in the hurry of the previous working. They are manufacturing Californian pumps, and the necessary apparatus to free the bed rock from water. We hope their efforts will meet with success. We may add that the rain now falling will interfere somewhat with operations in the river bed, and will in an equal proportion benefit the diggers at work on the hill or dry diggings. The following are the prices of the precious metal from the respective gold-fields:—Rocky River, £3 15s. 6d. per ounce; Puddledock, £3 15s.; Congai, £3 15s.; Ironbark, £3 6s. 6d. The latter gold is obtained from pounded quartz, and the price quoted is the net value at the Mint.—*Correspondent of Maitland Mercury.*

THE BARRABA QUARTZ REEFS.—Two or three persons have arrived in town since our last issue from the Reef at Ironbark, from whom we learn that there are now fifty claims taken upon the reef, and that some very rich quartz has been thrown up. The whole of those at present located there have every confidence in the extent and richness of the reef, as well as a strong belief in the payable character of the ground for many miles around where the reef is situated. In many places gold has been picked up on the surface. We heard mention of a nugget having been so found, but have forgotten the weight. The erection of the quartz crushing machine is rapidly approaching completion, and may shortly be expected at work. We hear of several parties who intend starting for the reef so soon as the machine shall have been declared "at work," and it is generally anticipated that a very large number will be located there in a few months hence.—*Tamworth Examiner.*

THE PRICE OF WHEAT.—As we anticipated at harvest time, the demand for wheat has been met by a bountiful supply. This season the farmers have shown their good sense by accepting a reasonable price, instead of holding back for a possible contingency. We find that at Bathurst prime samples are ruling at from 6s. 6d. to 7s., a somewhat higher figure than that here; but the market is described as being very inactive, owing to the low price of flour at Lambing Flat—the great outlet at present for this article. In the Yass district, prime samples can be purchased at 6s., and as the quantity arriving at the mills is much in excess of the demand for flour, there is no likelihood of the price advancing.—*Yass Courier.*

COOYAL DIGGINGS.—The accounts from these diggings continue very favourable. There were upwards of fifty men on the ground previous to the late rain, and now, when they have water, a grand rush is expected. Several have been in Mudgee, who state they are satisfied they can make £4 a week, and have good hopes of doing better. A party of eight or ten men from Bendigo and Lambing Flat went out lately, and have formed so high an opinion of the richness and extent of the place that they have built themselves a comfortable hut for the winter, and are resolved to give it a fair trial. They state that they have sunk a great many holes, and not met with a single *duffer*.—*Western Post.*

STICKING-UP.—A telegram in the *Yass Courier* of Saturday, dated from Gundagai, Friday evening, states—Mr. Carberry's public-house at Five Mile Creek was entered on Tuesday night by two armed bushrangers, who stuck up the inmates and ransacked the place, taking all the money, valuables, &c., and threatened that if they did not give such up they would shoot them. There are no traces of the robbers up to this time. When the up-country mail arrived at Mr. Carberry's public-house, the bushrangers came out, and, covering the driver and Mr. Carberry, who was a passenger sitting beside him, with their firearms, demanded the former to give up the mail-bags. As there were no bags "up" that night, the request could not be complied with. The robbers afterwards took £3 from the driver, who was then peaceably allowed to proceed.

MINING MATTERS AT LOUISA CREEK.—With regard to mining matters we compare very favourably with Lambing Flat and other places about which so much noise is being made. A party working the ground behind Dugan and Daly's old store are doing remarkably well. Last week a nice nugget, weighing four ounces, was unearthed, a little below the surface, and on the same day a smaller nugget was taken out of the same claim. Not a doubt exists that there is much heavy gold deposited on the whole of the unworked ground of this and the neighbouring ridge. It may be patchy, but they contain a sufficient distribution of gold to ensure good wages if properly worked, with the additional prospect of getting upon a rich lead. We know more than one party who obtained gold off the same spot, enough to enable them to return home, where they are now enjoying the results of their labours.—*Western Post.*

PANAMA.

BY way of California, we have papers from Panama to the 19th of January.

The *Star and Herald* of that date says:—The Government party here are getting a little nervous at the prospect of the success of the revolutionists against the government of President Ospina. The town is full of soldiers and officers who fled from Santa Marta at the time the revolutionists took possession, and as nearly all of them belong to the interior, from which they are effectually shut out by the rebel forces, they are getting quite impatient to see the end of the war. General Arboleda, the prospective President, who is here at their head, is also racking his brain in devising plans by which he can get to Bogota. General Mosquera has possession of the Cauca, or Pacific route to the capital, while his coadjutor, Governor Nieto, keeps the Magdalena river, or the Atlantic side, closed against the Government. Another route across Venezuela is made impassable by the guerillas of the State of Santander—so that even the Senators and Representatives from the State of Panama will not be able to get to Bogota to take their places in Congress, which meets in February. Indeed, it is doubtful if there can be any Congress, as three out of the eight States have cut loose from the Federal Government, which with Panama, make one-half of the Confederation that will be unrepresented.

Since writing the above a schooner has arrived from Buenaventura. She brings a report that Mosquera was within one day's march of Bogota.

Last Tuesday, the National authorities here, suspecting that there were some political refugees on board the British steamship Talisman at Aspinwall, which touched in there to land cargo, on her way from Kingston, Jamaica, to Santa Marta, sent a squad of soldiers, headed by an alcalde, to search the vessel and take them out. In this they were resisted by the master of the steamer, who called his whole crew of fifty men to the side of the ship to defend her. Upon this, the soldiers hesitated to execute their order, until the British consul arrived, who requested the captain to hoist the British ensign, and then told the officer in command that if he violated that flag he did it at his peril. A guard of fifty soldiers was kept on the wharf and about the ship for two days, but they were loth to "rile" John Bull, and on the 18th the vessel went to sea, taking her political suspects to their final destination.

Colonel Fremont, F. Billings, Senator Nesmith, General Baldwin, and others—the second instalment of prominent Pacific politicians for Washington since Lincoln's election—arrived here on the Golden Age on the evening of the 14th. all well, and left Aspinwall next day, at 2 p.m., in the Ariel, for New York. A hog ran in between two cars on the passage across, throwing off the car in which the Republicans were seated, which led the new Douglas Senator from Oregon to crack several jokes at their expense; but they received no other damage.

HOMŒOPATHY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In my last communication I forgot to mention that Dr. A. Combe died in August, 1847, about sixteen months after the publication of the article from which my last quotation was given. For more abundant caution, it is necessary to state this, otherwise Mr. Meymott might say that he became a convert afterwards.

I must, in all truthfulness, admit that the homœopathists *have* gained a "Conquest," and, so far as I am concerned, they are welcome. The Dr. Conquest boasted of as a convert must have been long since in his dotage. He was, certainly, "no chicken," when, thirty-five years ago I attended his lectures on midwifery at Bartholomew's. This was his *specialty*, and for the time he was considered a very fair practitioner and teacher of that branch of practice; but, beyond that, I never heard that he was thought much of *even* by the students.

With regard to Mr. Meymott's quotations from Mr. Liston's clinical lectures, I deny most emphatically—1st. That the doses of aconite and belladonna, professed to have been given to test the principles (?) of homœopathy, were, in any sense of the word, homœopathic doses. 2. That, even if they were, the trial was a fair one, inasmuch as that the patients had all been subjected to *previous* treatment, whereby the local and constitutional symptoms had been allayed, before these drugs were administered. And, 3rd, I deny, *in the strongest manner possible*, that these substances are capable of producing, in a previously healthy person, an attack of *true* erysipelas. And, further, as the *onus probandi* lies upon the assertors of this dogma, and that we cannot be called upon to prove a negative, I dare the professors of, and believers in, this theory *to prove it in their own persons.*

One illustration of the subject has just come into my head, which I cannot forbear giving. We know that, in some seasons and in a *few persons* (not in all), lobster, crab, mussell or mackerel, will bring on an attack of "nettle-rash." By the homœopathic theory, this disease, so occurring, should be cured by taking, or on smelling at, infinitesimal quantities of lobster, crab, &c. I only say to them, *prove it.*

But, I beg pardon, I have been tempted, beyond resistance, to depart from my original intention, which, however, I will now proceed to fulfil.

The public has set itself up as a judge between the homœopathists and the practitioners of legitimate and rational medicine. Be it so. I am now about to show the judges what they have not yet seen. But if, on reading what I am about, in this and, probably, a future communication to put before them, they feel compelled to throw down the paper in horror and disgust, they must not blame me; the matter is not mine, but that of some of the acknowledged authorities on homœopathy.

Your correspondent "A. G." talks about a "law" and its "verification," and says that "the provings" of their medicines constitute strictly a scientific verification."

Well, here are a few of these "provings," taken from a work *of one* of the principal and *latest* authorities on the subject—"Jahr."

"Common house or table salt, when proved upon a healthy person, can cause above four hundred and fifty symptoms, and of *course*, on the homœopathic theory, will cure many of these symptoms occurring in *different* states of disease. The dose, then, will be the quadrillionth or decillionth of a grain." The latter dose, I may mention, requires, for its arithmetical expression, sixty cyphers after the unit and the duration of its effects is from forty to fifty days.

I now quote a few of the symptoms said, by Jahr, to be produced by common salt, the whole enumeration occupying about six pages of his book.

Symptoms produced by this substance:—"Rigidity of all the joints, which crack when they are moved." "Tendency to experience dislocation and to strain the back." "Paralysis." "Bad effects of a disappointment." "Great relaxation of all the physical and moral powers after fatigue." "Frightful dreams of quarrels, murders, fire, thieves, &c." "Typhus fever, with debility." "Hatred to persons who have formerly given offence." "Awkwardness." "Sensation on moving the head, as if the brain wavered." "Numbness and insensibility of one side of the nose." "Boring in the bones of the nose," &c., &c.

Some of the symptoms produced by common chalk, are "Great tendency to strain the back in lifting." "Strong desire to be magnetised." "On walking in the open air, sadness with tears." "Snoring during sleep." "Quotidian fever towards 2 p.m., with yawning and cough, a desire to lie down at least for three hours, after which the hands become cold." "Tertian fever in the evening." "Disposition to weep, even about trifles." "Vexation and lamentation on account of old offences." "Fear of being ill, or unfortunate; of sad accidents; of losing the reason; of being infected by contagious diseases." "Excessive ill-humour, and mischievous inclination; with obstinacy and a disposition to take everything in bad part." "Disgust and aversion to all labour whatever." "Delirium, with visions of fires, murders, rats and mice, &c."

But this must suffice for the present. In my next I will give some still more easy illustrations.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ISAAC AARON.

Hyde Park-terrace, April 5th.

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